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PALM BEACH NOVELTY SUITING

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Separate collars and collar and cuff sets in a good assortment, chiffon, georgette crepe and fine Swiss, 25c and 50c.

SPECIAL WHITE PETTICOATS

SPECIAL PRICE 95c, regular \$1.25 deep ham-burg trimmed.

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BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Formerly Thomas Smiley,

Norway, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tibbels, who have been visiting relatives in Lynn, Mass., returned home Monday. Mrs. Edward Durlington and Mrs. Eunice Britt of Brunswick accompanied them.

At a special town meeting called last Saturday it was voted to accept the road as laid out by the selectmen from Spring street to Mason street, and appropriate \$275 to pay land damage and open the way.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Smith and Lucille, Mrs. Fred Taylor and Master Harold and W. H. Bond were in North Waterford, Sunday.

Messrs. I. L. Carver, I. H. Wright, E. M. Walker, D. G. Lovejoy, W. Z. Bosserman, W. G. Garay, E. L. Edwards, E. L. Brown, F. A. Tibbels, B. H. Tibbels, P. S. Chapman, E. P. Lyon and E. B. Merrill attended the Council meeting at Bridgton last week.

Several attended Spark's Circus at Norway, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Horrick were in Portland, Monday.

Mr. A. L. Burbank of Portland was a visitor in town, Friday.

J. Harold Neal of So. Paris was calling on friends in town, Friday.

Mrs. Annie Willey is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. H. Gates, at Paris.

Mr. H. B. Stanley and family motored to Umbagog Lake, Sunday.

Miss L. M. Stearns entertained Mrs. Will Parlin of Paris a few days last week.

Last Sunday was the regular quarterly Communion at the Universalist church.

Mrs. Helen Laing of West Endfield, Me., is a guest of her mother, Mrs. Spencer.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. F. B. Tuell, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Robertson and little daughter of So. Paris were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fox for the first of the week.

Mr. C. C. Bryant has purchased the J. N. Wilbur house at the Steam Mill which will be occupied by Frank Heath and family.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards and daughter, Dorothy, and Miss Bertha Cole were guests of relatives at Milan, N. H., Sunday.

Miss Cora Brown was up from Auburn last week to visit her brother, Harry Brown, and family, returning to Auburn, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Nelke and Mr. Lawrence of Lewiston were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hall.

Millinery, skirt waists, Maudie and Jersey underwear marked down, July 12, at L. M. Stearns'. See Posters, adv.

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mr. B. C. Park was in Portland on business, Monday.

Mr. L. A. Hall was in Lewiston the first of the week.

Ara Burgess visited his mother at her new home, recently.

Mr. Paul C. Thurston attended commencement at Bates last week.

The Misses Bishop of Portland are spending a few weeks in Bethel.

Mr. Burbank of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Bryant.

Mr. Ernest Walker was a business visitor in Portland a few days last week.

Mrs. E. L. Arno and daughter, Hazel, are guests of relatives at Milan, N. H.

Miss Minnie Capen visited her mother at the old homestead one day last week.

Mrs. James Boyce visited her sister, Mrs. Samuel Wheeler, at West Paris, Sunday.

Mrs. Alfortia Edwards was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Edwards a few days last week.

Mrs. Rufus Skillings went to Berlin, N. H., last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Roy Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Watts of Portland are guests of Mr. A. S. Chapman and daughter, Angie.

Mrs. William Kendall and son, Lewis, of Gorham, N. H., were calling on friends in town, Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Howse and son of Waterville, P. Q., were recent guests of Mr. S. J. Morse and family.

Mr. W. J. Wheeler and Mr. Harvey Powers of So. Paris were business visitors in town last Thursday.

Mrs. P. P. Chandler of Auburn is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Chandler.

Beale Wheeler went to Norway, Sunday and spent the day with her sister, Louisa, at Mr. Howard Drake's.

Mrs. Howard Coburn and daughter, Florence, went to Rumford, Saturday, to visit relatives for a few days.

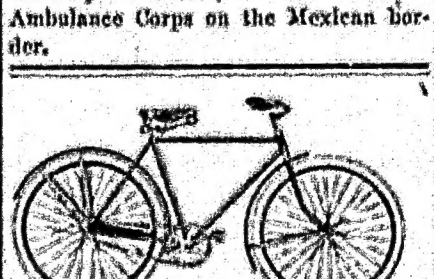
Mrs. E. P. Russell and daughter, Shirley, and Miss Isabel Shirley arrived at their summer home, Saturday.

Mr. E. C. Vandenkerckhoven and family motored to Round Pond, Sunday, where they will spend the Fourth.

Supt. and Mrs. P. H. Hyman went to their home in Freeport, Saturday, where they will spend the summer vacation.

Next Sunday evening the meeting of the Y. P. C. U., will be omitted on account of the union Civic League meeting.

Dr. Mace D. Bryant of Lowell, Mass., son of the late Benj. Bryant, and formerly of Bethel, is with the First Ambulance Corps on the Mexican border.



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TIRES, \$3 to \$5 a Pair

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Bethel, Maine

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Made on honor and sold with a guarantee.

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Price \$1.00	 The Seal-Pac Envelope (See U.S. Pat. Off.)	Price \$1.00
Sizes Guaranteed to be Correct	In the "SEAL-PAC" Envelope	Sizes Guaranteed to be Correct

For instance, The Fern Waist comes in the Seal-Pac envelope—it is never touched by human hands from the time it leaves the makers until you open the Seal-Pac envelope. You have the satisfaction of knowing that The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope has not been "tried on."

Priced at only \$1.00, The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope is really a wonderful value. Only the latest and smartest materials and trimmings are selected, and the complete make and finish is the same that goes into high-priced waists.

Every Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope is cut full—there is no skinning—all sizes are guaranteed to be absolutely correct. You will find the size printed on the Seal-Pac envelope—also the style and price.

Whenever you need a waist be sure to buy The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope. You can be sure that it is the latest style—that it is fresh and clean—never been tried on before—that the size is right—that the price is always \$1.00 everywhere, and that it represents the utmost in value both in material and workmanship.

CARVER'S

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Trask and two daughters called at J. F. Coolidge's, Saturday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Curtis went to Auburn, Monday, to spend a few days with Dr. Baker and family.

Mrs. Stone and two daughters, Olive and Doris, of Norway were guests of Miss Elsie Davis last week.

Mr. Harry Mason of Portland spent a few days the first of the week with his sister, Miss Fannie Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Kimball of East Bethel were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Norman Sanborn, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Calif and daughter, Wilma, of Norway were week and guests of Dr. E. L. Brown and family.

Carroll Valentine returned Monday to spend his summer vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Valentine.

Mrs. Earl Cummings and little son of Rumford are guests of Mrs. Cummings' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Clark.

Mr. Harry Sawin and family of Waterville have moved into Mrs. E. L. Arno's rent on the corner of Railroad and Mechanic streets.

Miss Marian Foster returned to her home in Dorchester, Sunday, after spending about three weeks at her cottage, The Pinecroft.

Mr. D. T. Durell just missed a serious accident last Monday afternoon when a tire ring blew off and struck over his eye with a glancing blow.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Philbrook and daughter, Margaret, and Inez Philbrook, of Greene were guests of Mr. Philbrook's mother, Mrs. Lovina Philbrook, Sunday.

Great clearance sale at L. M. Stearns', Wednesday, July 12, continuing 10 days. See Posters, adv.

Mrs. Robinson of Yarmouth was a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lyman Wheeler, last week.

Miss Esther Tyler returned home Monday from Norway, where she has been a guest of Mrs. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendall spent the Fourth with their daughter, Mrs. Walter Ring, at West Paris.

Mr. Franklin A. Leach and family of Boston were guests of his mother, Mrs. Lucy Leach, the first of the week.

Mrs. Mina Harriman was in Lewiston last week to attend the graduation of her son, Irving, from Bates College.

Mr. Harry Mason and Miss Fannie Mason spent the Fourth with Mrs. Alfortia Edwards at her cottage at So. Paris.

Mrs. A. W. Somerville and family have moved into the rent of Carl Godwin on the corner of Railroad and Mechanic streets.

Mr. Chester Bean started upon his return to Chicago, Monday, having spent the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bean.

Baby Stearns returned to Portland with her sister, Mrs. Henry Chesley, and son, and will visit her aunt, Mrs. Walter Foster, before her return.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tyler and son, Larris, Mr. D. C. Philbrook and son, Clarence, were among those who attended the circus at Lewiston, Monday.

Miss Ernestine Philbrook, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Vera Lawrence, at Portland, returned home, Monday. Her cousin, Harold Lawrence, accompanied her to spend the summer.

Rev. Wilbur Barry of the Civic League will occupy the pulpit at the Congregational church, Sunday morning. There will be a union service in the evening at the Congregational church.

GROUND GRIPPER SHOES

If you have trouble with your feet and want comfort, service and satisfaction, come here and be fitted to a pair of GROUND GRIPPER SHOES. Men's Boots, \$8.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; Women's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; and they are surely worth all that they cost. Please remember if you want footwear of any kind you can find it here.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.,

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for Camps and Garages.

Windows and Doors
and all kinds of Building Material.

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E. H. YOUNG,
E. P. LYON.

When the Most Popular Unmarried Lady Receives the \$5 IN GOLD.

THE HOME C

Pleasant Reveries—A Dedicated to Tired as they Join the Circle at Evening

THREE MEALS A

By Frances B. Freeman, Home Economics in France Course.

One of the most perplexing the home maker confronts three meals a day. The person to live an efficient to a certain extent, upon the planning of meals. The planning of meals not to be attended to in a manner. The farmer has studying the question of for his stock. It is time to should give careful consideration for her family. Peas and individual peculiarities exist and always must be. On the other hand, unhealth and the unwise expenditure for food are serious faults. The housewife can most fundamental principle the needs of the human can study food values. her power to do something ideal, to give well planned family and to gain a family food customs.

It is impossible to group one function for practical are capable of doing something in the body. However, in way they may be able their most important function. Foods which furnish body for tissue building: Cheese, Meat, Fish, Poultry, Cereals, Nuts.

Care must be taken in foods. One cannot eat other. Variety is necessary protein is necessary to the the vegetables could not exclusively.

Foods which furnish 1. Foods rich in sugar as: Sugar, Fruits, Cereals, Legumes.

2. Foods rich in fat Nuts, Cream, Olive Oil, Butter.

3. Foods which furnish for: Milk, Legumes, Cereals, Vegetables as cabbage, Fruits, raw and cooked.

4. Foods which keep in an active condition Fruits, Whole Cereals.

Once the uses of each been determined, the next to make the proper combination. To have a dietary means supplying of each day all the food needed to keep the body pair, to furnish sufficient the day's work and to keep good healthful working housewife must study the family and select those adapted to their use. Sh their occupations and plans as will best furnish the body.

Most of all are needed stimulating, easily digested are simple and easily prepared unmodified foods such as: table, fruits, meat, eggs.

be depended upon to supply necessary elements to growth, work and function man body. Potatoes, free and fruits, thoroughly milk and eggs should for articles of food in every

LEAVING THE HOME The modern tendency to get out into the world earn her independent living her brother does.

Many girls who do not money, whose family can afford to support them, persistence of self-support.

But how about it when her foot down and says y. Letters have been written just this position. They require to earn anything sibly they will never be list they want to feel earning a living, and they wa of experience of doing as them writes: "Mother for not always going to be yaha and father any not a to take care of me. If I and I may not, and if the leaves gets lost or stolen I bet too old to learn helpless and alone."

That is the plain truth, arriving at any conclusion truth carefully in the fact what will prevail.

In cases like the above possible for a girl to ta course. To study some lesson to which she can

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide.

THREE MEALS A DAY.

By Frances R. Freeman, Professor of
Home Economics in Farmers' Week
Course.

One of the most perplexing problems the home maker confronts is planning three meals a day. The ability of a person to live an efficient life depends, to a certain extent, upon the food he eats. The planning of meals is a duty not to be attended to in any uncertain manner. The farmer has long been studying the question of proper foods for his stock. It is time the housewife should give careful consideration to the food for her family. Personal tastes and individual peculiarities will always exist and always must be considered. On the other hand, unhealthful dietetics and the unwise expenditure of money for food are serious faults to be remedied. The housewife can study the most fundamental principles relating to the needs of the human body and she can study food values. It is within her power to do something very practical, to give well planned meals to her family and to gain a freedom from family food customs.

Adaptability of Foods to Body Needs.
It is impossible to group foods under one function for practically all foods are capable of doing more than one thing in the body. However, in a general way they may be classified under their most important functions.

Foods which furnish protein to the body for tissue building: Milk, Eggs, Cheese, Meat, Fish, Poultry, Legumes, Cereals, Nuts.

Care must be taken in selecting these foods. One cannot entirely replace another. Variety is necessary. Animal protein is necessary to the body, hence the vegetables could not be used exclusively.

Foods which furnish energy:
1. Foods rich in sugars and starches as: Sugar, Fruits, Rice, Potatoes, Cereals, Legumes.

Roots and Tubers.

2. Foods rich in fat as: Butter, Nuts, Cream, Olive Oil, Bacon, Cheese.

3. Foods which furnish mineral matter: Milk, Legumes, Cereals, Green Vegetables as cabbage, celery, etc., Fruits, raw and cooked.

4. Foods which keep the intestine in an active condition: Vegetables, Fruits, Whole Cereals.

Once the uses of each food have been determined, the next problem is to make the proper combinations to form a meal. To have a well balanced dietary means supplying in the meals of each day all the food principles needed to keep the body tissue in repair, to furnish sufficient energy for the day's work and to keep the body in good healthful working order. The housewife must study the needs of her family and select those foods best adapted to their use. She must study their occupations and plan such foods as will best furnish the required energy.

Most of all are needed plain, non-stimulating, easily digested foods which are simple and easily prepared. The unmodified foods such as grains, vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs and milk may be depended upon to supply all the necessary elements to sustain the growth, work and functions of the human body. Potatoes, fresh vegetables and fruits, thoroughly baked bread, milk and eggs should form the staple articles of food in every family.

LEAVING THE HOME NEST.

The modern tendency is for a girl to get out into the world and try to earn her independent living, just as her brother does.

Many girls who do not need to make money, whose family can perfectly well afford to support them, prefer the independence of self-support.

But how about it when mother puts her foot down and says you shan't go? Letters have been written by girls in just this position. They do not actually require to earn anything now, and possibly they will never have to do so. But they want to feel capable of earning a living, and they want the personal experience of doing so. As one of them writes: "Mother forgets that I'm not always going to be young, and that she and father may not always be here to take care of me. If I don't marry, and I may not, and if the money father leaves gets lost or stolen, where will I be? Too old to learn self-support, helpless and alone."

That is the plain truth. It is best, in arriving at any conclusion, to look the truth carefully in the face, for that is what will prevail.

In cases like the above it is perhaps possible for a girl to take a midway course. To study some trade or profession to which she can turn in the

event that she needs to become self-supporting, but not to insist on leaving home. Yet, if a girl feels called to a business career, she is the one to decide for it is her life. A mother would not think of insisting that her son should not leave home when the time came for him to try his strength, and she must learn to take the same attitude toward her daughter. The times have marched to that, and we must march with them.

DON'T REPEAT SCANDAL.

Aims of an Anti-Gossip Crusade That
Has Just Been Started in England.

(From Pearson's Weekly.)

At an inquest upon a young girl who shot herself held in a small village recently the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "killed by idle gossip." The girl had certainly been a bit careless of her good name—a little indiscreet, perhaps, but nothing more. Idle gossip, however, disseminated by the women of the village, blackened her name until she could hear the suspicious looks and spoken taunts no longer, and so she ended her life.

Some ladies were so impressed by the case that they resolved to start an anti-gossip crusade, in the hope of putting down the evil habit.

With that end a society has been formed and rules drawn up. The entrance fee has been fixed at a nominal sum, because the society desired to embrace all classes, both rich and poor. Our richer women are just as adept at robbing others of their character as are the women of the working classes who chat with each other from their respective doorsteps.

The organizers are quite hopeful of minimizing the number of gossipers, because they are convinced that the worst offenders talk scandal more from a matter of habit than through any really malicious desire to injure another.

Members must take a vow to avoid either starting or spreading any unkind remarks about anyone else, nor will they listen to a person who tries to tell them. To repeat what they have heard, even if known to be true, is equally as bad as to set the ball a-rolling. For the first ten branches of this law a fine is imposed, graduating from a shilling up to the maximum fine of ten shillings. After ten slips the women are to be black-balled as incurables.

"But supposing a woman broke the rule and said nothing about it?" asked one would-be member.

The organizer replied that the offenders would soon be discovered, because truth would out. Furthermore, they will be quite content if they cure the honest and well-meaning gossip, and these would not hesitate to own up. The wilfully wicked scandal-mongers are so transparent that they can be guarded against. Besides they are greatly in the minority.

If we pick up mud and throw it at a fashionably dressed lady and spoil her clothes she can get redress through the law; no well brought up woman, however, ever dreams of throwing mud at her friends.

If, on the other hand, we imagine that she is too tightly in her behaviour, and in order to strengthen our belief, we repeat all her trivial little indiscreet notions, we are sling mud at her character, and she can get no redress unless it should happen to interfere with the earning of her livelihood, or can be proved a malicious act.

Idle gossip does more harm than anything else in the world, and if the organizers of the anti-gossip crusade have only the perseverance and courage to make it universal they will do incalculable good for the general happiness of the community.

Charity, like all else, should begin at home, and those who cannot join the crusade should begin in their own family circle and resolve not even to think ill of their friends, acquaintances or those of whom they have little knowledge. When ugly tales are told them these should be immediately forgotten.

Before making a statement about anyone do not forget to let it pass the three golden gates: "Is it true?" "Is it useful?" "Is it kind?"

These form the motto of the anti-gossip crusade.

WEST GREENWOOD.

Mr. Hagerty from California is visiting his sister, Mrs. Patrick Harrington.

Albert Newell of Milan, N. H., was at Mr. Jones' one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lervey and children spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Swan.

The school on Howe Hill closed Friday after a very successful term.

Mrs. Flanders and children and brother, Tom, visited their parents, Sunday.

Martin Lydon of Bethel was in town, recently.

John Lydon spent Sunday with relatives in Berlin.

Dan Cole and family was in this vicinity, recently.

Great clearance sale at J. M. Stearns' Wednesday, July 12, continues 10 days. See Posters. adv.

CANTON.

J. Auguste Poulin and family have moved from Canton to Sabattus.

Clarence Markham left Saturday morning for Moultonboro, N. H., where he will be employed for the summer in the Winnepesaukee Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Reynolds spent Saturday and Sunday in Portland.

Mrs. Theresa Marotta and five children and maid of Boston are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marco Lavorgna.

The Sunday school picnic of the Universalist church will be held Thursday, July 6, at the Canton fair grounds. Members of the Universalist Circle are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Westgate and children went to Lewiston, Friday, to attend the piano recital of the pupils of Miss Florence Wells. Miss Westgate is a pupil of Miss Wells and took part in the recital.

Dr. Ralph W. Bicknell and Miss Alice Hargraves Nulty, two of Canton's estimable young people, were united in marriage, Wednesday, June 28, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. W. A. Kelley, of Lewiston. The couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Packard of Lewiston, Mrs. Packard being a cousin of the bridegroom.

The bride was becomingly attired in a blue traveling costume. The couple left immediately by auto for a trip to Boston and New York. On their return they will take up their residence at the Bicknell home on Lake street. Dr. Bicknell, who was born in Canton, is the eldest son of James William Bicknell and Lillie Wentworth Bicknell. He received his education in the common schools of Canton and is a graduate of Westbrook Seminary and Tufts Medical College. He located in Canton as a practicing physician nearly four years ago and now has an extensive practice. The bride, who is a native of Buckfield, is the only daughter of Henry Herbert Nulty and Belle Bridgman Nulty of Hotel Long, Buckfield. Her education was received in the Buckfield schools and at Hebron Academy. For the past six years she has been in the millinery and dry goods business in Canton. Hosts of friends extend congratulations to the happy couple.

Thursday at 2 P. M. at Canton was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lyman Ellis of Canton and Miss Helen I. Dailley of North Livermore. The marriage took place at their new home on High street, which had recently been furnished for their occupancy. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Frank Jones, pastor of the Baptist church at North Livermore. The single ring service was used, Master Herschel Ellis, a young brother of the bridegroom, acting as ring bearer. The bride was gowned in a traveling suit of blue silk poplin and carried pink and white carnations. Only the immediate families of the couple and the grandparents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Ellis, were present. The home was attractively decorated for the occasion with flowers and ferns and refreshments were served. They were the recipients of many nice and useful gifts, which included silver, cut glass, linen, china, etc. Mr. Ellis is the oldest son of Simeon B. Ellis and Edith Staples Ellis and was born in Canton. His education was received in the town schools and at Bliss Business College. He is at the present time assisting in the dry goods and grocery business of his father. Mrs. Ellis is the only child of John H. Dailley and Anna Mersey Dailley of "Green Gables," No. Livermore, and a native of Canton Point. She is a graduate of Edward Little High School of Auburn and for the past few years has been a successful school teacher in Canton. The happy couple are receiving congratulations from many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Cole went to Marblehead, Mass., Monday. Mrs. Cole returned with them for a week's visit.

Norma Heald and Elva Woodward have been on a visit to East Sumner.

Harold Walker of Woolwich is a guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen French.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Russell of Dixfield and Homer Rowe of Auburn called on Canton friends, Sunday.

W. W. Rose attended the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Berry at East Hebron.

Miss Edith Markham, who has been a guest of her brothers, Clarence and Enoch Markham, and family has gone to Moultonboro, N. H., to work for the summer.

Mr. A. F. Russell, who has been ill for some time, is not as well.

The marriage of Ralph A. Packard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Packard of Portland, formerly of Canton, and Miss Lena M. Spofford, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Spofford of Jay, and also former Canton residents, took place at Portland last week. Rev. C. H. Davis officiating. They will reside in Canton, where Mr. Packard is a clerk in the grocery store of F. C. Hannady.

Confirmation and mass meeting was

held at the Catholic church at Gilbertville, Sunday morning, Rev. J. W. LeGuesse officiating.

Arthur and Frank Park of North Hartford have enlisted in the militia and have gone to Augusta.

Mrs. A. A. Glines entertained the Universalist Circle, Thursday. The next session will be with Mrs. Ella Purington.

Among the new arrivals at Pine-wood camp are: R. G. Bates, F. W. Wolcott and Miss C. C. Wolcott of Newtonville, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Adrial Hamilton of Lewiston, Miss Linda Gates and Miss Raynes of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Edna H. Chabone of Providence, R. I.

Miss Blanche Markham, who has been visiting her brothers, Enoch and Clarence Markham, returned to her home in Norridgewock, Saturday.

Miss Eleanor Westgate has been taking an outing at Worthley Pond, a guest of Miss Kidder.

Mrs. W. R. Robinson and four children have gone on a visit to Rovers, Mass.

Mrs. A. T. Eastman of Hebron was a recent guest of her son, Reginald Eastman, and wife.

Miss Katherine Hollis is visiting Miss Pauline House of North Turner. Master Gerald Newman of Auburn has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Luens.

Mrs. Madeline Roberts and two children of Readfield have been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ingersoll and two grandchildren have been guests of relatives in town.

Mrs. W. A. Hollis has been a guest of Mrs. E. K. Hollis and family.

Mrs. Hattie Wagner and children of Livermore Falls have been visiting Mrs. John Briggs and family.

Mrs. Shirley Tirrell has been a guest of Mrs. Reginald Eastman.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lane spent the Fourth with friends and relatives in Lewiston, and attended the circus while there.

Miss Ruth Kendall is spending a few days with friends in East Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Parker have returned from West Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tolman entertained a few friends last Friday evening. Games and dancing were enjoyed, music by the Victrola. Ice cream and cake were served during the evening. A nice time was reported.

J. J. Spinney, W. G. Emery and Mr. Clark took an auto trip to Paris, Thursday evening.

Mr. Chas. Sargent of Auburn was in this place on business, recently.

O. P. Littlehale is building a house on the old cellar. His son, Tracy, is helping him, also Grover Gorman. Lillian Dean finished her school in Ketchum, Friday.

Francis Braun of Portland was in this place, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spinney, Mrs. J. A. Spinney and Mrs. Howard Bailey called at Lon Wight's, Thursday.

J. L. Trask and family of West Paris spent Sunday at P. C. Parker's.

Mr. Frank Gorman and family of Bethel visited Mr. Gorman's parents in this place, Sunday.

Herbert Long is visiting at H. M. Kendall's.

W. H. Powers, Sr., is working on the State road at Bethel.

Elmer Bean and Fred Bartlett are working on the road in Newry with their teams.

School finished here last Friday after a very successful term taught by Miss Mary Deegan of Bethel. The following program was carried out:

"City Ignorance," Alice Eames
The City Girl, Alice Eames
Three Country Girls, Ruth Kendall, Agnes Foster, Louisa Lowe.

Music.
"An Untimely Call," Alice Eames
"Friday Afternoon Compositions," The School

Music.
"Nobody Knows But Mother," Agnes Foster
"Learning to Say Yes," The School

Music.
"The Two Words," Louisa Lowe
"A Slight Misunderstanding," The Old Lady, Alice Eames
The Trump, Robert Foster

Music.
"Not Built That Day," Alton Eaman
"Nell's Sister," Charlotte Kendall
"Robert's Promise," Harold Eaman

Music.
"The Train To Mawrat," Mrs. Buttermilk, Ruth Kendall
Johnnie Buttermilk, Roger Foster
The Station Agent, Robert Foster

Music.
"His Fight," Robert Bean
"A Boy's Opinion," Roger Foster
"Mamma's Darling," Francis Bean
"Skowhegan Falls," Ruth Kendall

Millinery, shirt waists, Muslin and Jersey underwear marked down, July 12, at L. M. Stearns'. See Posters. adv.

See you saw it in the Citizen.

The Citizen Office

has a well equipped
printing plant and is
prepared to do your
printing as you want
it and at prices as low
as is consistent with
good work.

Consult us before plac-
ing your next order.

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zen is only \$1.50 a year.
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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1903 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

770,000 COOPERATORS.

A Great Volunteer Army Working With the Department of Agriculture for the Advancement of Farming.

Nearly 770,000 persons, largely successful farmers, are now aiding the department by furnishing information, demonstrating the local usefulness of new methods, testing out theories, experimenting and reporting on conditions in their districts—by helping, in short, in almost every conceivable way to increase the knowledge of the department and to place that knowledge at the service of the people. This army of volunteers receives no pay from the Government. Many of these co-operators are actuated solely by a wish to be of service to their neighbors. Others take part in this work because of their own keen interest in testing new methods, or in trying out for themselves crops either new to their own sections or imported from foreign countries through the department's plant explorers.

It is estimated that at least one farm out of every twenty is working in some way with the department and thus has become a center of advanced agricultural information for its community. In addition to the farmers who work directly with the department, there are thousands of others who render a similar valuable service to the scientists and field workers of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

With such a large number of farmers willing to work with the department and the colleges and test out their recommendations, it is clear that a significant change has taken place from the day when the average farmer was decidedly skeptical about scientific agriculture and slow or unwilling to give attention to the recommendations of what many used to designate as "book farmers."

The wide use made by the department of this large number of practical farmers indicates clearly how erroneous was the once prevalent idea that agricultural scientists held themselves aloof and that the department consisted mainly of college-trained men, who were far more at home in their offices or laboratories than on actual farms. It is true the scientific agriculturist may develop ideas in his laboratory, but before he is ready to advise farmers to adopt them he tries them out in actual practice on Government farms, and then calls on a large number of successful practical farmers to give these ideas an independent practical test on some of their own acres. In other cases he studies and analyzes the practices of hundreds or thousands of successful farmers in an endeavor to find the farming methods which have, through long years of practical experience, been found to be most successful for their farms and neighborhoods. Frequently the scientist finds in one community certain farmers who are successful and other who are unsuccessful. He searches for the reasons for the success and failure of the two groups, and then endeavors to make clear to the successful ones the scientific reasons for their success and to develop sound rules which will enable the unsuccessful to apply to their own farms the methods employed by their prosperous neighbors. In many cases, therefore, the scientist's recommendation represents the consensus of opinion of a large number of successful grain growers, truck raisers, dairymen, or other classes of farm managers.

Of the 770,000 co-operators, the great majority are men who farm for a living. A wide variety of other occupations is represented in the list, however, from the masters of merchant vessels who take meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau to the college presidents who aid in the educational extension work of the department or the pig club boys who supply

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure, is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

their neighbors with object lessons in the profitable raising of hogs. In a general way the co-operators may be divided into three classes: Those who furnish the department with specific information acquired in the course of their regular occupations, those who demonstrate in actual practice the agricultural methods recommended by the department, and those who volunteer to perform with new crops and new methods the experiments which furnish science with the necessary data for practical recommendations.

Prominent in the first class are the 153,300 crop correspondents who make possible the Government estimates of crop production and values. Trained experts in the Bureau of Crop Estimates take the reports of these men and by careful comparison and averaging arrive at a knowledge of actual conditions throughout the country which could not be obtained in any other way. The information thus secured and published by the Government is an invaluable guide to the farmers and business men of the country and an effective obstacle to reckless speculation and the manipulation of prices. Without such a system the knowledge possessed by any one individual would necessarily be limited, to local conditions, and it is no longer local but national and world-wide conditions that regulate business. This fact is occasionally overlooked by persons who are surprised to find that a short crop in their own section may be accompanied by low prices and are in consequence inclined to question the accuracy of the Government estimates.

A corresponding service is rendered the Weather Bureau by its corps of observers. The reports from sea captains and mates have already been mentioned. In addition, there are 4,500 observers who report temperature and rainfall regularly, 2,770 who display or disseminate forecasts and warnings, and 1,300 who report weekly during the crop-growing season upon the effect of weather conditions.

In its researches and investigations the department is also in great measure dependent upon reports from co-operators. Fifteen thousand railroad station agents, for example, have been instructed by railroad officials to furnish the Office of Markets and Rural Organization with postcard reports of shipments of perishable crops which are caught in the market news service of the office. This service was inaugurated last year to aid dealers and producers in the economical and efficient distribution and marketing of such crops as strawberries, cantaloupes, peaches, early onions, etc. Tariffs and other data are also supplied by the railroads; the cotton exchanges and individual firms send quotations, samples and other information; 400 cold-storage plants report monthly on their holdings of apples; 500 millers, grain dealers, chamberlains of commerce, etc., furnish the Bureau of Plant Industry with data in connection with the work of grain standardization, and 1,200 creameries and cheese factories report to the Bureau of Animal Industry. These, of course, are only a few instances out of many. They serve to show, however, the ways in which the department keeps in touch with practical business conditions and is assisted by the same men whom it is working to assist.

In the second class of co-operators are the thousands of farmers who, under the supervision of county agents and specialists from the departments and the agricultural colleges, are working out on their own farms the methods recommended by scientific agriculture; the boys and girls of the pig, poultry, corn, and canning clubs who are demonstrating the neglected possibilities of profit in these fields; the women who have adopted for their own benefit and as a means of instructing their neighbors improved methods in homekeeping; the many thousands of members of farm bureaus, county associations, and community clubs; nearly 10,000 leaders in club work for community welfare, and the State officials who aid in extension work, in the distribution of animal serums and vaccines and in other ways.

This demonstration work is of the utmost importance in the spread of sound agriculture. It is almost impossible to assess the many farms in which it is being carried on, but one instance of its effect in Alabama is fascinating. A few years ago crimson clover was an unknown crop in that State. The department decided after considerable study that it was one of the most suitable legumes for the section and determined to introduce it. Ten farmers each in 10 counties agreed to plant 1

acre as an experiment. Two years later there were 250,000 acres in crimson clover in Alabama. The object lesson had had its effect.

Another important demonstration in progress at the present time is concerned with cultural methods for sugar beets. In this 1,000 farmers are taking part. Another thousand in the arid areas of the Great Plains are planting trees to make shelter belts as recommended by the department and are making their farms a meeting place for their neighbors. In the cotton belt 80 farmers are demonstrating the advantages of superior varieties and improved cultural methods, and 50 in South Carolina and Alabama are showing how to breed wilt-resistant cotton and are producing for sale seed of varieties developed by the department.

The third way in which farmers are actively cooperating with the department is in the conduct of experiments. These are as varied as the demonstrations. One man, for example, reports regularly on his progress in breeding patricias, while more than 11,000 are growing the plants which the department introduces from foreign countries. Sixty farmers are now furnishing the land and labor for experiments in corn improvement and 30 are aiding in the tobacco work of the department in the same way. Seed corn furnished by the department is being tested by 600 farmers who, to a certain extent, are also demonstrating the varieties they test. Without the assistance which it receives in these and similar ways the department could not do the work it does. The fact that hundreds of thousands of practical farmers and business men find it worth their while to devote time to the department's undertakings indicates that they believe them vital to their own affairs.

BIG YEAR FOR MINES.

Geological Survey's Mid-Year Review Shows General Prosperity.

"The accomplishments of the mining industry in the six-month period just completed warrants the forecast that 1916 is to be a record-breaking year." With this statement the Director of the United States Geological Survey sums up his official mid-year review of the mineral industry as reported to him by the Government geologists and statisticians covering the different subjects.

"Active demands and good prices have furnished the mine operators with full opportunity for success in working developed properties, and this in turn has given added incentive and available funds for exploration, prospecting, and experimentation with new processes. The mining man in having his findings."

Summarizing the special reports which are now being made public, Director Smith continues his review: "The returns for six months furnish a basis for the belief that 1916 will set a new record for the soft-coal mines. Every coal-mining State is sharing in this prosperity and of course this demand for coal is to be traced back to the increased business of the railroads and of the steel and other large industries."

Drilling activity throughout the oil-producing States has brought about a gratifying increase in production of crude oil that promises to make 1916 a record year for marketed petroleum. Already production and consumption are reported by the Survey's specialist as essentially in balance out of the Rocky Mountains, with a tendency to lower prices.

The Portland cement industry has had a busy six months and the manufacturers are optimistic. It is predicted that in both production and shipments of cement this year will show a gain over last year, if indeed it does not establish a new record for cement.

Among the metals copper is continuing the steady increase in production which began early last year, and the forecast for 1916 indicates not only the largest output ever known but also the largest profits.

Shipments of iron ore from Lake Superior points for five months of 1916 exceeded by more than 50 per cent those for the same months in 1915, and the indications for the year are favorable for a new high record on iron-ore production, and at pig iron as well. Higher prices with a steady demand are stimulating the mining of manganese, with the result that this year's output of ore is expected to surpass the large production of last year.

The lead and zinc mines are producing ore at a rate never exceeding that of last year and the prevailing prices have made possible the working of large quantities of low-grade ore.

Most precious-metal mines are operating at full capacity. The gold production will probably fall below the high yield of last year, but silver, the one metal best to benefit by the general domestic prosperity, is expected this year to break all previous records.

In quicksilver the outlook is for a continuance of the output of 1915, which was the largest for several years. Thus far in 1916 the average price has greatly exceeded the 1915 prices, and although the reaction in prices has

come, conditions are favorable for steady and profitable operation of the quicksilver mines, some of which are newly opened.

The reports from the Survey's western offices are all optimistic. In Arizona mines and smelters are working at high pressure, and the production of metals already shows an increase that promises to make the value of the output nearly double that of last year. Arizona will maintain first place as a copper producer. New Mexico is continuing its rapid progress as a metal mining State, with increases in its output of lead, copper, zinc, gold and silver. The mines of Colorado in the six months just past have shown some changes in output as compared with last year; an increase of 30 per cent in copper is indicated, together with small gains in lead and zinc, a 15 per cent decrease in gold, and little change in silver. This output, however, represents a large gain in value of mine production. Mining has also been stimulated in Montana, and the forecast indicates an increase of 60 per cent in the value of the mine product over that of last year. Here also record output may be expected for 1916. Idaho mines are increasing their shipments in all the metals, with higher wages and larger dividends as the result of better prices.

Utah is experiencing an ore production in excess of smelter capacity. The value of the 1916 output of copper is expected to be double that of last year. Throughout Nevada the old term "boom" best expresses the present mining revival. Old mines are being reopened and regular producers are working at full capacity. The chief gains in production will be in copper, lead, and zinc. The increased activity in the mining industry of California is finding expression largely in the reopening of mines that have been long idle and the opening of new mines for chrome, tungsten, manganese, antimony, and magnesite, all shipments of these ores to the East being made possible by prevailing high prices. Washington is another State which shows increased production, the mining industry there being in better condition than for several years past. Alaska also is benefiting by the increased activity of its mines. Copper mining is showing great advances, and the output of both copper and gold promises to exceed that of last year.

WORK IN PROGRESS
AT HIGHMOOR FARM.

Visitors Are Invited to See the Experiments.

Highmoor Farm was purchased by the State in 1909 and turned over to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station to be used in conducting experiments in orcharding and with various other crops. During the six seasons that the farm has been in the hands of the Experiment Station a large number of experiments have been carried out. Results have been obtained which are of much practical value to the farmers of the State.

The results of all experiments are published as rapidly as possible in the Publicity Letters and bulletins of the Station. However, if Highmoor Farm is to realize its greatest usefulness to the farmers of the State, the orchards and the experimental fields and plots must be seen. For this reason the Experiment Station wishes to extend an invitation to all who will, to visit the farm at some time during the summer. It is hoped that Granges and other organizations will arrange for field meetings at the farm. Arrangements for such meetings should be made with the Director of the Experiment Station at Orono. If such arrangements are made, the Station will furnish coffee to the guests and will arrange to have members of the staff present to explain the object of the experiments.

Highmoor Farm is easily accessible. It lies on the state highway between Lewiston and Winthrop. The Farmington branch of the Maine Central railroad passes along one side of the farm. There is a flag stop "Highmoor" at which all trains will stop on notice to the conductor. It is possible for visitors to come from either direction by train, spend 4 or 5 hours at the farm, and still return home in good season.

While it is hoped that some of the agricultural organizations will find it convenient to visit the farm in a body, it is realized that many people will prefer to come at some other time. Such visitors are always welcome and this year they will find each experimental field and plot plainly labeled with a card describing the nature of the experiment being carried on. This system is so complete that a stranger can gain on the farm without a guide and obtain a fair notion of what is being attempted and accomplished. In addition to this the superintendent and such members of the Station staff as may be present at the farm will be glad to answer questions or to explain the experiments more in detail.

The following paragraphs outline some of the work in progress at the farm this year.

WEST BETHEL.

A very quiet Fourth of July at this place.

Mrs. Maud O'Reilly closed her school on the flat last week. Kenneth Rolfe, aged seven years, has not been absent one-half day for two years. The following pupils have not been absent one-half day for the term of twelve weeks: Ruth Luxton, Ernest Rolfe, Alfred Merrill, Kenneth Rolfe.

Mrs. Elsie Hall from Westbury, B. I., is making her mother, Mrs. Emma Bartlett, and her brother, Walter Douglas, a visit.

Master Byron Abbott is in Portland and Lewiston to attend the circus and spend the Fourth.

Miss Mabel Scribner has returned from Berlin, N. H., and is at her home here.

Mrs. Malene Morgan, who has been visiting her daughter in New Jersey, returned home, Tuesday.

Millinery, shirt waists, Muslin and Jersey underwear marked down, July 12, at L. M. Stearns'. See Posters, adv.

There are in the neighborhood of 2000 bearing apple trees on the farm. These trees are for the most part between 25 and 30 years old. Before the farm came into the possession of the Station these trees had been very badly neglected and were bearing very few apples. One of the first things which the Station undertook was to see whether orchards which had been so systematically neglected for 20 years could be brought into profitable bearing. The results speak for themselves. At the present time various fertilizers and cultural experiments, as well as quite elaborate spraying experiments, in which different plots are sprayed with different mixtures and in different ways, are in progress.

Work on breeding new varieties of apples has been under way for several years. With this there is a nursery which contains over 1000 seedlings. Clones from most of these young trees have been grafted on to old stock in order to bring them into bearing earlier. Experiments to test the mutual influence of stock and clones are also being carried on. In connection with this a young orchard of 500 trees and containing 10 different varieties has been set.

Of the experiments outside of orcharding, probably the one which is better known than any other. This year over 20 different varieties are being tested in field plots. Many of these are new varieties originated in the plant breeding work at the farm. An experiment contains nearly 1000 rows. Each row is planted with seed from a single plant. Many of these are hybrids between different varieties and species. This out garden represents the first step in the breeding of new varieties. This garden also contains representatives of a large number of wild and cultivated species of plants gathered from all parts of the world.

A fertilizer experiment to test the effect of potash on the oat crop is also being carried on. In all there are over 200 experimental plots of oats. About 12 acres of farm oats are planted with a variety of our own breeding known as Maine 340. This is regarded as the best oat yet obtained for southern and central Maine. Its average yield for the last three years on our plots has been over 85 bushels per acre.

There are also cultural and breeding experiments with sweet corn and flint corn. Breeding experiments with Old Fashioned and Improved Yellow Eye beans as well as with some other varieties are in progress. Part of these bean experiments are in a screened cage which prevents crossing by bumblebees. Pure breeding strains that have been sufficiently tested under this cage are being grown in isolated, multiplying plots.

Certain work on potato diseases is also being done at Highmoor. This is more in connection with problems which especially concern potato raising in the central and southern parts of Maine, or have to do with certain lines of independent investigation which the Station is conducting in addition to the cooperative studies at Arrostook Farm.

From a practical standpoint a test of the resistance of different varieties of potatoes to the blight disease is a most important one. It is located on land where Irish Cobblers have been severely injured by the fungus which causes this trouble. On this field 15 lots of tubers, representing 13 different varieties, and including some of the most important commercial sorts, are planted. Most of these were furnished by Professor Stuntz, the potato expert, from the seed of pure lines he is growing at Arrostook Farm and are selected so as to furnish at least one representative of each of the groups into which he has divided all American grown potatoes. In addition to the resistance to the attack of the blight, the practical farmer will be interested in observing the differences in characteristics as exhibited by these representatives of different types of potatoes when grown side by side.

Visitors are always welcome except on Sundays.

GILES, D. WOODS, Director.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS & NEGLECTED MEALS

These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your rest and appetite with

CAROL'S
Indigestion
APULES

The safest, surest, and most effective relief for all stomach troubles. No cramps, no after effects because it contains no narcotics.
Trial size 50c. Regular box 1.00.
E. M. Sykes, Distributor, 24 E. 25th Murray St., N. Y.

1864 1916

WANT YOUR FARM PRODUCTS

Eggs, Live and Dressed Poultry, Veal, Apples and Potatoes.

Prices, shipping tags, dressing, packing, shipping instructions, etc., sent free.

ORDER NOW

Insecticides
Spraying Machinery
Riding Cultivators

HAYING TOOLS

INCLUDING

MOWERS, RAKES,

TEDDERS

HAND HAY TOOLS

and

REPAIRS of all kinds

KENDALL & WHITNEY

Portland, Maine

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper, published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1916, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Martha A. Kimball, now Lamere, late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof presented by Ellery C. Park, the executor therein named.

Philo B. Clark late of Rumford, deceased; petition for an allowance out of personal estate presented by Katherine M. Clark, widow.

Hazel Legere late of Rumford, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by James A. McMenamin, public administrator.

Alva M. Coolidge late of Upton, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Scott A. Coolidge, administrator of the estate of Kate M. Coolidge who was administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Pearl M. Coffin of Orlend, ward; petition for license to sell real estate at public or private sale presented by Frank B. Coffin, guardian.

Melinda L. Bean of Bethel, adult; petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by Ida M. Packard, guardian.

ADDISON E. HERRICK,
Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest:
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

8-29-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Alva M. Coolidge late of Upton in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bond as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

SCOTT A. COOLIDGE.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware of cheap imitations.

Beware of cheap imitations.

Beware of cheap imitations.

Beware of cheap imitations.

Beware of cheap imitations.

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RUMFORD

Mrs. John B. Martin is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Orrington Berry, and son of Wilton.

Before the rookies left for Augusta last week, the ladies of the Relief Corps presented to them two boxes of choice cigars.

Two boys of the Waldo street juvenile militia company are about town with a subscription paper, raising funds with which to purchase suits. The citizens are subscribing liberally.

Allan J. Reed expects that his brother and family from California will arrive soon to visit him.

Mrs. Frank Pye of the Virginia District is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. William Estey, at St. John, N. B.

The Blanchard barn on Prospect avenue, Virginia District, has been moved from the lot next to Eugene Davis' home, to the other side of the road. It will be made into a house.

Zephron Thibodeau, the public carriage driver, has bought a Metz auto.

The Rumford Boy Scouts are looking forward to the middle of July when they will spend two weeks in camp at Lake Umbagog.

Mrs. John Foley and family of H. J. Lowell are occupying the G. A. Peabody camp at Worthy Pond.

Miss Margery Cornish is spending a three weeks' vacation with friends in Skowhegan and Berlin, N. H.

Rev. and Mrs. Foshay are entertaining Mrs. Foshay's brother, Ralph Whitman, and little daughter, Priscilla, of Marlboro, Mass.

Mrs. George Brown of Franklin street is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Florence Pickett, and little daughter of Ware, Mass., and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Goodwin, and little daughter of North Berwick, Maine.

Mrs. Fred Hubbard is visiting relatives in Augusta.

Miss Florence Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nelson of Hancock street, a graduate of Bates College, class of 1916, arrives in town this week to spend the summer with her parents.

Raymond Stearns, son of Judge and Mrs. Aretas B. Stearns of Penobscot street, has gone to Poland Springs, where he has employment for the summer.

Miss Louise McMenamin is entertaining Miss Dorothea Lawler of Portland for a couple weeks.

Bishop Walsh of Portland was in town, Sunday, to confer Confirmation at the two Catholic churches.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd T. Helseth of York street left last week for Syracuse, N. Y., where Mr. Helseth has accepted a lucrative position.

On Monday evening, July 10, Prof. William R. Chapman will be in town to conduct a rehearsal of the Rumford Choral Union.

We are informed that several of the high school boys tried to enlist, but were rejected for one reason and another. One of the boys went as far as to set his age ahead, but when he asked his mother to sign the enlistment papers, she refused to do so. She already has two sons in Company B. This shows the patriotism of our high school boys.

The entire clerical force of the Rumford Falls Trust Company, eight in number with the exception of the treasurer and his assistant, are graduates of Rumford high school. The first Rumford high school graduate was hired by the Trust Company in 1902.

Since that time, eight others have entered the employ of this bank. Eva Carrier of the class of 1910 has just left the bank for the Mexican border, being a member of Company B. The Trust Company has just hired two graduates of the class of 1916, a French clerk and a Lithuanian clerk. Up to the present time, all these clerks have made good, which speaks well for Rumford high school and indicates that the students are receiving a thorough training and preparation for the more important and responsible positions in the business world.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana C. York of Stratglass Park are in Portland, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKinnon, they making the trip in their Dodge touring car.

Mrs. B. Gould McIntire and two sons, Gould and Bradford, of George-

NOTICE.

her hereby gives notice when duly appointed administrator of the will of the late of Alice M. Coolidge in the County of And, and given bonds as all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same and all indebted thereon to make payment immediately.

A. COOLIDGE.

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A. COOLIDGE.

OH! MY BACK!

The Expression of Many a Kidney Sufferer in Bethel

A stubborn backache is cause to suspect kidney trouble. When the kidneys are inflamed and swollen, stooping brings a sharp twinge in the small of the back, that almost takes the breath away. Doan's Kidney Pills revive sluggish kidneys—relieve aching backs. Here's Bethel proof:

"I was troubled by a dull, heavy ache across my back. It annoyed me nearly all the time and I couldn't stoop or do anything without bringing on pain. I often noticed when I got up quickly, I was dizzy and little spots floated before my eyes. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me and I got them at Bosserman's Drug Store. I soon had relief. I used, all told, about five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and today I am free from all symptoms of kidney complaint."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Brown had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

town, South Carolina, arrived in town on Saturday last, to spend the summer with Mrs. McIntire's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cleon S. Osgood, of Franklin street.

Miss Hegarty of Winthrop has been the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver A. Pettengill of Franklin street for several days past.

Mr. R. Brooks Stratton has purchased a fine new Stanley steam motor car.

Mr. Donald Lambert of Roadfield is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Greene, of Franklin street.

J. L. Howard, our local game warden, has been attending the Fish and Game Association meeting at the Mountain View House, Oquossoc, and reports an elegant time.

Miss Eunice Lyford, stenographer for Blaine and Parker, has been spending several days at North Auburn, and at Roadfield with her parents.

The Continental Paper Bag Company's Mill shut down at noon on Saturday, and did not start up again until Wednesday morning, giving the employees a chance for a little outing over the Fourth. The shipping department loaded a few cars, to keep orders filled.

The Oxford Paper Company closed down Saturday night until Wednesday morning. Many of the employees went to the Lakes and the seashore for a few days outing.

Mr. John Gregor of Knox street, boss machine tender of the Oxford Mill, with his family, went to Old Orchard on Saturday and stayed over the Fourth. Mr. Gregor's family will remain at Old Orchard for a stay of several weeks.

B. T. Wheeler of Portland, Chief Engineer of the Maine Central Railroad Company, together with the Public Utilities Commission of Maine, have been in Rumford to attend the hearing of the Commission on the petition of the Selectmen of Rumford for the establishment of a crossing over the Rangely Division of the Maine Central at the junction of Rumford avenue and Falmouth street. The only question at issue is whether the crossing shall be at grade or otherwise. It is hoped by citizens of Rumford that the Commission will order the street underneath the railroad, the location being very favorable for this separation at moderate cost, thus avoiding another death trap.

Miss Katherine Hensett spent the Fourth with her sister, Miss Mae Hensett, in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchins spent Sunday at Bang Pond.

There was a heavy explosion at the works of the Fort Hill Chemical Company on Friday afternoon last about two o'clock, blowing out the side of one of the buildings of the plant. One man, a Mr. White, was quite seriously hurt, and would have been burned to death, had not a two inch water pipe been broken, and the stream of water poured on to him until he could be taken out by the other workmen. The machinery, tanks, etc., in that portion of the works were considerably damaged by the explosion.

Dr. Bertha T. J. Murphy has given up work on account of ill health, and has gone to Dickvale for an indefinite stay.

The rain fall for the month of June as registered by the Rumford Falls Power Company, amounts to 8.94 inches.

Mrs. Harold Goddard and little son, Harold, of Melrose, Mass., are in town, guests of Mrs. Goddard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Atwood.

The Rumford and Mexico Water District are installing two new hydrants for the Rumford Falls Village Corporation, one at the corner of Falmouth street and Essex avenue, and the other at the corner of Falmouth street and

ANDOVER

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry from Somerville are visiting. Mrs. Perry's father, William Milton,

William Gregg, who broke his leg several weeks ago, is able to ride out. Nathan Campbell has sold his farm to Fred Milton.

Rev. J. W. Suter, who has been staying at his summer house, returned to Boston, Monday.

Lincoln Dwyer has returned from a visit with friends in Portland. Ted Hewey returned Sunday from a visit with his father, John Hewey, at Farmachenee.

Arthur Noble and Dana Noble and wife were in Rumford, Saturday.

Roger Thurston attended the Oxford Bear Lodge, K. of P., at Hanover, Saturday evening. He was installed Chancellor Commander at that meeting.

A number of townspeople attended the circus at Rumford, Saturday.

Ralph Hoyer and Harry Hart were in town, Sunday, from Farmachenee. Saturday evening, July 8, Lona M. Grange will hold its regular meeting.

The ladies of the defeated side in the April contest will serve refreshments. The Chapman Sisters gave an entertainment in the town hall, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Harry Thomas has been a recent guest of Mrs. Frank Lovejoy at Mexico.

Dr. Parody from Rumford Point was called to see Bert Dunn last week.

Mrs. John Hawley and children were in Rumford, Monday.

Clarence Akers from Portland is spending this week with his parents, J. E. Akers and wife.

Bimble Akers, who has been the guest of Oscar Wakefield and family at Stillwater, is expected home this week.

Rev. Mr. Jenkins preached a fine sermon at the Congregational church, Sunday evening.

J. L. McLeher and family from Rumford enjoyed an auto ride to Andover, Sunday.

An interesting game of base ball was played at Andover, Saturday afternoon between the Hanover nine and the Andover boys, score 16 to 7 in favor of the home team.

Ethel McAllister is visiting her sister, Mrs. Florence Brackett, at Lawrence.

Ellen Akers closed a successful term of school at Andover Surplus last week.

Mrs. Abbie Poor has been visiting her brother, Capt. Barker, at Bemis the past week.

Elmer McAllister of Oxford and Helen Akers of Andover were married Saturday, June 24, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Akers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Laite of Rumford Center. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister will make their home in Oxford. Their many friends wish them much happiness.

WEST PERU.

Mrs. L. K. Lovejoy is entertaining her brother and family from Saco.

Mrs. C. N. Child and Mrs. L. W. Child were calling on friends in Dickvale last Sunday.

Harland Child of Dixfield and Miss Annie Child of Brockton, Mass., were dinner guests of H. S. Tracy and family, Sunday.

Mrs. A. C. Hammond has so far recovered from her illness as to be calling on her neighbors.

H. L. Fuller and family attended Spark's circus at Rumford, Saturday.

H. K. Washburn and David Cheney were at Concord Pond, fishing, Monday.

Mildred Tracy entertained her friend, B. L. Sessions, of Woodstock over the week end.

Jesse Cushman and family of Weld were callers at Dickvale last Sunday, coming by automobile.

Mrs. James Saunders entertained Ralph Putnam of Canton over Sunday. Will Dixon is doing carpenter work for H. K. Washburn.

WEST PARIS

Fourth of July passed very quietly. A few families went away; and the boys made their usual demonstrations.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown of Rumford Falls were guests of Mr. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brown, over the Fourth. Mrs. Brown will remain for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Mayhew and Mildred Davis went to Lewiston for the Fourth in J. W. Cummings' car.

Rev. L. W. Grundy has been ill for the past two or three days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Mann are at the Mann cottage, Bryant's Pond, and the families of A. H. and H. S. Mann joined them Tuesday for the day. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mann were there also.

The Good Will Society will hold a lawn party at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Saturday afternoon. It is expected that there will be a ball game between the men and women of the town. Ice cream and cake will be on sale.

Mrs. Mary Webber Sanborn of Manchester, N. H., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Albert J. Ricker.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Bowker and son, Curtis, of Portland visited relatives here during the Fourth of July recess.

GROVER HILL.

Rain! Rain! Rain! Tuesday, June 27, was "Good Roads Day" on Grover Hill. Early that morning Maurice Tyler telephoned to each family in the neighborhood, suggesting that the day be given to extending the improvement on the road, especially the long stretch of sand below "Cobblestone" farm. Every man willingly responded to the call and the work accomplished that day will be of incalculable value.

Friday evening Mr. E. R. Whitman and family of Boston with Edward Gibbs as chauffeur, arrived in their new passenger Cadillac. They were accompanied by Mr. Whitman's niece, Miss Ermine Allen, Mr. Mellen M. Whitman and daughter, Arlene, of Worcester, Mass. The party are guests of Albert L. Whitman and family for a few days.

Miss Gwendolyn Stearns goes to Auburn, Mass., Wednesday, where she will take a summer course in art at Lasselle Seminary.

Mrs. John Barker and two daughters from Rumford were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Grover and family last week.

Mr. A. J. Peaslee from Gilead was calling on friends here, Sunday.

Mr. George Bennett from West Bethel was in the place, Sunday.

Mr. Fred E. Wheeler and family from Bethel Hill were recent guests at Mr. Albert B. Grover's.

Mrs. M. M. O'Reilly from West Bethel was the guest of Miss Gwendolyn Stearns, Friday.

Mr. Elmer E. Lyon from Auburn is the guest of his brother, Harry A. Lyon, at the "Homestead."

Great clearance sale at L. M. Stearns', Wednesday, July 12, continues 10 days. See Posters. adv.

OLD SAWS AUTOIZED.

The auto's the thing. A tire saved is a tire bought. Oil in time keeps engines fine. While there's gasoline there's hope. Be careful and you'll never be pinched.

It's a long stretch of sand that has no end. An autoist is judged by the company he rides. Unto each machine some accidents must befall.

All the world loves the owner of a new model. A four-cylinder car may look at a 12.

'Tis a wise autoist that knows his own machine. A reckless driver and his machine are often parted. Trust in the Lord, but keep your tail light burning.

A car in the garage is worth two on the sales floor. You never miss the gasoline till the tank runs dry. He who rides in the rear seat cannot choose the way.

Out of the fullness of his gasoline tank the good tourist length. In the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of a new model. Let thy muffler remain closed, for the muffler oft proclaims the man.

Speed and the world speeds with you, slow down, and you slow down alone. All machines that gladden are not good, but if they gladden you may be sure they do not need painting.

Seat than a man alligent in his driving, he shall get to the next town, he shall not tarry long on the road—Indianapolis News.

Something like ten years ago I visited Washington for the first time. That first night a friend introduced me to Harvey's famous restaurant, and I had my first satisfactory "All" of steamed

COURSES THAT WIN

Business Telegraph Shorthand Secretarial

The Shaw Business College
PORTLAND BANGOR AUGUSTA

SPLASH TIME AT THE SHORE.

The Good Old Summer Time Is Flying Time for Grown-Up Boys and Girls.

By J. E. Jones.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 1.

This morning I watched a fat man and two women, who had waded out into about two feet of water. The

combers were breaking fast, and as each one struck the three adult children, they would jump high into the air in the effort to mount over the on-rushing body of water. And each time this occurred the man laughed and the two women screamed. They were entirely oblivious to the fact that there were several hundred other bathers enjoying the same manner of fun, or that a group of us had singled them out from the shore. I raised two fingers, and the invitation was accepted, and soon another fat man was battling with the sea waves. All the rest of the world was forgotten, for "goin' swimmin'" makes kids of us all.

Last winter I was at Schoyningen, the great watering place of Holland, where Europeans have been accustomed to enjoy themselves much as we do at Atlantic City. Last week I was at that immortal cesspool known as Coney Island. Any time there is a beach near by, I look it up, for swimming is my favorite pleasure. But it struck me, since I have been here, that all beaches have a similarity, because when three or more women are in bathing in the surf, it is a sure bet that old Neptune is keeping them busy, as he always seems to be, trying to pull their stockings off. Another thing about swimming is that it seems to make comrades of us all, and I imagine the children have a lot of fun watching their fathers' and mothers' as they dip their toes into the cold water at the water's edge, and make up faces that causes one to speculate whether they would like to be back home or not. Then comes the great splash that makes father and mother, sister and brother, and the little ones, all alike. I don't know what it is, but dignified age and irrepressible youth, all kicks its heels in the same way, and plunges, laughs and screams in the same fashion when the water from the ocean covers the precious mortal frame. It is a great thing to feel that it is a joke to splash water on the new arrival at the sea's edge, and to hear the piteous "don't!" And one's age must be more than a century when one ceases to enjoy pushing someone under the water only to watch him come to the surface, mouth open, ears and nose full of the briny deep. There is a lady, whom I know, out at Doll, Rapids, South Dakota, who asked me recently for suggestions as to how to make a bathing beach in which she is interested, more attractive. And here at the greatest "swimmin' hole" in the world I have been searching for the answer—for an answer that can be applied to every town and village near a river, stream or lake, where this letter will be read, where boys like Master, DuBois, of Newark, New York, who wanted to know when he met me, if I was "the fellow who wrote from Norway, and all over" will get some benefit out of the great, invigorating, healthful sport of swimming. And for the life of me, the only artificial contrivance I can think of, is a little tin pail and a shovel and a nice heap of sand. For the "kiddies" at the shore seem to get more fun out of these than anything else.

A swimming beach anywhere will be a success when the people who have it in charge learn the lesson that it is so well understood at Atlantic City. Twenty million people go to this famous resort in the course of a year, and the principal reason why they go, is because Atlantic City insists on a high standard of respectability. The "joints," "barns," "rackets," and rum shops, have been made unwelcome, and while some of each kind doubtless still remain, yet the great board walk that stretches alongside of seven miles of real ocean, is lined by as clean and reputable a class of business establishments as one could find on any street in the world. And here is a street that never backs up to the ocean. Its front doorway is the roaring old Atlantic. Naturally twenty million people have to be fed and given a place to sleep, and therefore Atlantic City has met the demand by building some of the finest hotels in the country. They are good, bad and indifferent, and accommodations are to be had at rates to suit any kind of a purse.

Something like ten years ago I visited Washington for the first time. That first night a friend introduced me to Harvey's famous restaurant, and I had my first satisfactory "All" of steamed

oysters. The impression has always been pleasant, and so when I go to Atlantic City I stop with "mine host of Harvey's," who keeps "The Breakers." When Atlantic City was regarded simply as a "summer resort" its hotels were the great barny old structures of wood that American architecture developed because they were cheap. But the sea-shore stands in a different relation to the public from that which it formerly occupied, and Congressmen from Washington, and business men from eastern states are accustomed to run down to Atlantic City for a weekend in winter. Atlantic City is a fine place to go at any time of the year. And so my friend Joel Hillman, of Harvey's, has built a twelve-story modern hotel, alongside the board walk, and on top of it all is a roof garden. "The Breakers" is the last word in seaside hotels, and the only fault I could find with the place was that it was so comfortable and elegant that I stayed two days longer than I intended, because I couldn't break away from it. When I was at the Grand-Royal hotel in Stockholm, I used to look out across the arm of the Baltic, and make threats about becoming a Swede, but I am glad I didn't yield, because "The Breakers" has "got it beat."

Another good thing about going swimming is that you forget all about the war. The most neutral spot I know of in the world is the place where you can make a hole in the water and pull the hole in after you. And when you go up on shore and talk over what a good time you are having. Now along this board walk you can promenade till your legs are ready to let you drop, or you can ride. You get into a rattan chair—two big wheels on the side, and a little one down in front. There are thousands of these "rolling chairs," pushed gently by a black man, and the price is fifty cents an hour. I added ten cents as a tip on one occasion, today, and the attendant (unblushingly, I think) told me he "expected more."

I did not investigate to find out how far short of approval I reached.

A pier where steamboats land and you get on a big boat is a good deal different from the half dozen big piers that are in front of Atlantic City, for amusement purposes only. There are brass bands and orchestras giving concerts on these piers of steel and concrete that are swept by the ocean breezes. Moving picture shows, and the highest class of theatrical entertainments occupy some of the buildings on the pier. The "57 Varieties" and the homeliest man in the world who dared stick his face on a tin talem can, have great electric signs. DuPont also has a display, which fittingly shows scientific ways to learn how to kill—while shooting their powder. Young's Million Dollar Pier perpetuates the ambitious desire of a man who wants his house clear out over the sea. The Steeple Chase is a palace of fun, and varied amusements. And these are only a few of the attractions.

A block or two from the "Play Ground of America" is a busy, active city, with good stores, fine residences, and an industrious population, quite unstartled by the frivolity that occupies the attention of the strangers who have congregated in their front yard. They furnish a city government that keeps up the beach, policing it, and regulates everything in a manner such as people expect within the region where their homes are located, and where their children are raised and educated. The beach is as much a part of the city responsibility as the town hall. Doll Rapids and other towns that have a chance to have a playground at their water front can make them successful too. They may not build a second Atlantic City, but they can give the people a place to go swimming, and if they follow the simple principles of maintaining necessary comforts, cleanliness and respectability, they will find it worth while.

REMOVE FACE BLEMISHES.

Pimples, Blackheads, Acne, Tetter, Ring Worm and that dreaded Eczema can be permanently removed from your face and body by Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It is no longer necessary to go around with an unsightly complexion and suffer the pain and annoyance that goes with unsightly ailments. Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment is a time tested, guaranteed remedy, good for infants, adults and aged who suffer with skin ailments. Buy a box to-day, start using at once. Money back if not satisfied. 50c. at your druggist. Adv.

A woman is apt to wear herself out worrying because she has nothing to wear.

Worrying because she has nothing to wear.

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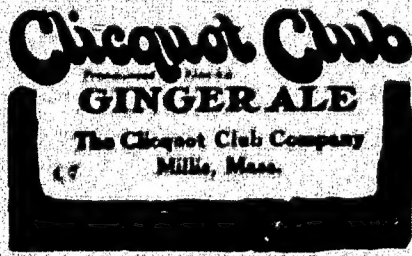
Worrying because she has nothing to wear.

Worrying because she has nothing to wear.



The Quality Ginger Ale of America. Made of real ginger. Mixes well with anything. Winner of Medal of Honor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Sold by the case by good grocers and druggists. Also at fountains.



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QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS, MILL SITES, FARMS, SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the **MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD** give opportunity to those desiring to make a change in location for a new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED WATER POWERS
UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL
AND
GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

Communications regarding locations are invited and will receive attention when addressed to any agent of the **MAINE CENTRAL**, or to **INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD, FORTLAND, MAINE.**

A HACKING COUGH WEAKENS THE SYSTEM.

Don't suffer with a hacking cough that has weakened your system—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, in use over 40 years, and breathing all who use it, the soothing pine balsam with its heat the irritated air passages—softens the raw spots, loosens the mucus and prevents making the body with coughing. Dr. King's New Discovery induces natural sleep and aids nature to cure you.

POEMS - WORTH READING

JULY ON THE MOUNTAINS.

There is a sultry gloom on the mountain brown
And a sultry glow beneath,
Oh, for a breeze from the western sea,
Soft and reviving, sweet and free,
Over the shadowless hill and lea,
Over the barren heath.

There are clouds and darkness around
God's ways
And the noon of life grows hot;
And through his faithfulness standeth fast
As the mighty mountains, a shroud is cast
Over its glory, solemn and vast,
Velling, but changing it not.

Send a sweet breeze from thy sea, O Lord,
From thy deep, deep sea of love;
Though it lift not the veil from the cloudy height,
Let the brow grow cool and the footstep light,
As it comes with holy and soothing might,
Like the wing of a snowy dove.

GREENWOOD GREETINGS.

By Frances L. Mace.

The morning of the year
Flasheth again these Northern glades.
Awake!
O slumbering branches. The remembered cheer
And comradeship of other Summers take
On your mute faces. Answer me again,
And tell your Winter's dream of ecstasy or pain.

Then first the Maples stirred,
Their pendent blossoms trembling with delight,
And said: "The night is over. We have heard
The brook rejoicing in the breaking light,
The rapture of the rain
Over the lost arboreal found again;
The soil grows velvet-green beneath our feet,
Homeward the robins fly, and life is warm and sweet."

The Pine-tree sung
Its fables to the wind, and proudly sang:
"I dreamed of lands where over leagues
The skaters joyous flew; of spectral lights
Flaming along the skies in strange device;
Of reindeer speeding through the glimmering nights,
The forest trembled with old Odin's sign
Of stormy pain, but all undaunted sang
The Pines."

The Elm returned:
"Of summer was my dream the long night through;
Of sunset fires where myriad roses burned,
To give their beauty back in morning flow;
Of interlacing boughs
Peopled in arches meet for lovers' vows;
And of the golden robin's nest that clung
Close to my heart, which throbbled when'er the birdlings sang."

Rough-headed Fir,
Why dost thou beckon to the Juniper
With signs of joy? Slow waved her rustling fan
As she replied: "I heard in my long dream
The mellow pipe, far blown, of forest Pan,
Invisible by wood and valley stream.
He is not dead, the god of dell and grove,
And with him, ever glad, the Nymphs and Satyrs rove."

The Poplar trees,
With odorous buds all quivering in the breeze,
Sighed: "Heavy was our sleep, and dark with gloom
The dreaded vision of the night. Of yore
The fated Poplar grew unto its doom,
And stricken, fell, shaped from its shuddering wood
The Cross was fashioned. Now and evermore
That we return. The stain of body blood
Our slumbering haunts away,
And every waking leaf still trembles with dismay."

The Willow's plaint
Except the warm and soft downy tufts of bloom.
O Willow, then dost ever earthward gaze,
And sighs are all thy language. And the trees
Whispered: "I feel again the flowery days

Blue Ribbon Flour

Don't waste time with inferior flour when your grocer can give you **William Tell**, milled from Ohio Red Winter Wheat. Order a sack today and do some blue ribbon baking. You can win domestic science prizes with the good things baked from **William Tell**, the flour that goes farther.



Of a new year; but Spring, the fair and free,
Can not bring back the beautiful to me.
There is a sound of tear-drops in the rain,
Of mourning in the air. The lost come not again."

Ah! then the Cedars bent
Their glossy crowns, and spake with deep content;
"We have not slept nor dreamed the live-long night:
In our dark mantles wrapped, we watched for light.
We are the faithful. In our spiny boughs
The breath of Lebanon forever flows.
Summer or Winter, Life or Death, may be,
Hope gathers garlands green from off the Cedar-trees."

O kindred of the wood,
Lift up your heads, for now the sun-
rise beams
Scatter the mist of darkness and of dreams.
The world is made anew, and it is good!
A thousand voices herald Summer's day.
Let us drink deep from Life's fresh fountains while we may!

WHAT I LOVE.

By Mrs. Z. L. Merchant.

I love to loiter in the fragrant woods
The golden live long day,
And in the cool and shady depths
I love to pause and pray.
I love to watch the amorous birds
And the cunning squirrel's pranks,
And seek the humble wild flowers
In the mossy dewy banks.

I love to see the sunshine
On the tender quivering leaves,
And feel the caressing fingers
Of the gentle summer breeze.

I love the cool and leafy ferns,
And the thrilling songs of birds—
O, in the lovely fragrant woods
My inmost soul is stirred!

I love to linger near the wood-brook,
Its music calms my troubled life,
And there I forget for a while
The world with its sin and strife.

I love the grandeur of the pines
And their murmuring moan,
They speak to the weary aching soul
Who has many sorrows known.

And this is what I love,
And to me 'tis God
Speaking His mighty language
To the children of the soil.

NEWRY.

Mrs. Lucetta Bartlett is visiting friends here a few days.
Mrs. Jonathan Smith has returned home from Northwest Bethel, where she spent the winter.

The school closed here last Friday after a successful term, with a picnic in a grove here which parents and children all enjoyed alike.

Miss Bennett returned to Errol, N. H., Saturday.

Walter Bond of New York has purchased the Bearles farm so called and will build a new house and garage.

Millinery, shirt waists, Muslin and Jersey underwear marked down, July 12, at L. M. Stearns'. See Posters, adv.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY
right around your home, just as hundreds of men and women are doing. Work is easy, pleasant and permanent. Profitable. Use your own boss and build your own business. You take no risk, make sure profit right along. Send name, address, one reference. J. BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York City. Adv.

DOG DONT'S.

By Dr. J. S. Taylor, U. S. M., In Our Dumb Animals.

Much has been written about the way to make a dog fond of his master, but apparently no great amount of thought has been devoted to the question of how to treat another man's dog and acquire the owner's affection. "Love me, love my dog" is an old saying, and everybody knows how readily the most bitter enemy will develop between owners of rival dogs, but there seems to be a real need of enlightening the public, the well-meaning but unreflecting public, on the susceptibilities of a dog's master.

Don't approach the friend who possesses a dog he is proud of with the facetious query, "Well, how is your hound today?" Unless the animal referred to is a foxhound, a staghound, a greyhound, or a wolfhound, you are sure to give offense by a term used as a reproach both for man and beast.

If you are ignorant of a dog's breed you will scarcely ingratiate yourself in his master's esteem by the cheerful inquiry, "What kind of dog is he supposed to be?" Such a question, in form, if not in intent, is disagreeable. The least suggestion of uncertain descent or bar sinister is an affront.

There are frivolous, vexatious creatures in dog land whose over-demonstrative ways and eagerness to rush in where angels fear to tread make them objects of dread to the neighborhood, but on the other hand how many dogs are dignified, self-contained, disposed to mind their own business! When a man possesses a dog who belongs to the second category, what more boring than to have his friends, when in festive mood, try to coax the modest animal to adopt a boisterousness matching their own! What can be more annoying than to have to listen to feeble imitations of barks and growls every time you and your pet meet individuals with mimetic propensities?

A quiet, well-behaved dog is entitled to the same courtesy which he himself displays, and you have no right to disturb his equanimity or to tease or pester him for your passing amusement. "Let sleeping dogs lie" is an injunction intended primarily for man's safety, but it should have a wider application. When you approach a man whose dog lies asleep at his feet it is unwise and discourteous to wake the dog. Your opportunity for a quiet talk or the despatch of business may be seriously jeopardized by such an act and interfere with the general training or the plans for the moment made by the owner. The dog may be of the playful, noisy type, or an inquisitive puppy and to control under the strain of excitement due to callers. For all you know there may be a young baby asleep in the house and it may be part of the household routine to have the dog preserve silence at that hour.

If you are abroad with a man and his dog do not attempt to assist in the maintenance of discipline. You may be sure that if a dog does not mind his master he will heed you still less, and your vociferations are much more likely to lead him further from the path of duty.

What could be more ill bred than to whistle to a dog or try to coax him to do something when he has been summoned by his master? But people are constantly doing this very thing, thinking, perhaps, to demonstrate their own attractiveness. If they succeed, which is very likely in the case of a young dog, they have made him disobedient and earn his master's displeasure. Remember, when you have to do with a puppy, that five minutes of unreflecting conduct on your part may nullify many weeks of laborious training. A well-behaved dog is not an accident. His conformity to the artificial conditions surrounding civilized man represents diligent and painstaking effort. What right have you to undermine it? None, of course. If you do so it is through thoughtlessness, and thoughtlessness is often as baneful as ill will both to man and beast.

Consider how you embarrass your friend when you tease or annoy his dog ever so little. He hates to say, "Please do not do that," to seem petty or over-sensitive, and yet if his dog suffers so does he.

Would you deliberately tread on a person's toes? Would you refer to subjects which are not your concern because the other person is too gentle to retaliate with injurious epithets or blows? Then why take liberties with that most sensitive and important organ, a dog's nose, because you feel that he won't bite, or pull a dog's tail, that eloquent tail with its warm greeting, its friendly advice, its more than spoken "good morning" and "glad to see you"?

There are far too many people in the world who play with a dog solely for their own amusement, without caring whether the dog participates in the play, and actually willing to enjoy themselves at his expense. They tickle the ears or the pads of his paws, they roll him over on the ground when he wants to stand up, and even offer him tempting morsels which they have no intention of letting him eat, for the

For Sale Now Great Hay Crop

Look here, we have two places just listed that have crops all in and growing that the owners are anxious to sell before haying. One place only 3 1/2 miles out on good road, a genuine one-man farm, cuts 30-35 tons hay, will carry 10 head and team. Corn, potatoes and all crops included at \$2,500.00. Good set of buildings.

Stock and Timber Farm at \$6,500.00

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M. E. BURKE, Manager

pleasure of seeing the pleading look in his eyes. They pretend to throw a ball, with nothing in their hands, to enjoy his eagerness, his alertness, and to make a fool of him, and would promptly call him a curly ear if the dog was suspicious enough of human beings to wait until he was sure there really was a ball. There is no play for the dog in all this nor pleasure for his master, but only a trial of patience, good nature, and manners.

There are many good reasons for not feeding another man's dog, but if none of the reasons restrain you, consider before taking this and other liberties whether you are willing to pay for a veterinary or to purchase the animal should he become an invalid.

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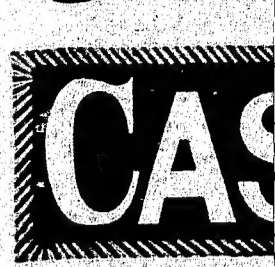
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The Centaur

HANDLING BROOD

By G. E. Conke

During the regular hatch those who do not raise hatchlings look with considerable interest at the broody hens. But when longer any need for them, they become anything but members of the flock.

The number of clucking greatly with the weather and even the setting varieties are not empty, for you will find a will get broody regardless the stock may be. Birds or breeds naturally caustic, and at times their represent a considerable of the flock. Because such come a real nuisance the of proper handling is in the mistreatment that is of them. Abuse is a thing with the knowing poultry the ancient methods of the fenders in cold water, tie a stake, starving them, ing them in various ways ly given way to things and at the same time mo

BREAKING UP BRO

Perhaps the quickest v up broodiness in a hen is in a cage or coop made of netting. When this cannot shade, there should be a kind. Regardless of the the floor should always be this leaves no chance for coop is then suspended a ground or blocked up a Great many of the mod day have a coop of this of the interior fixtures. broody coop is built on the droppings-board platform, tom of slats being put in such coops may be placed of the way place along a Where the business is ca large scale it is a great if the birds do not have from the building.

Another way to handle is to place a number of with a vigorous male. Th no nests in the pen, of co much litter on the floor. will keep the hens mo chance to sit. In a few e cured of their broodine can be returned to their Regardless of the met there is one thing to b strongly and that is to h hens in hand early, before when to sit becomes too a greater part of the da on the nest at roosting the usual symptoms of b start breaking her up at serious mistake not to broody hens proper att means dollars to the ow one of the poultry proff may be very easily stop

FEEDING BROOD

Do not starve or eve feeding to a broody hen. tary, feed her rather l well balanced laying r If anything, more stimu ordinarily given. Ment

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HANDLING BROODY HENS.

By G. E. Conkey.

During the regular hatching season those who do not raise chickens artificially look with considerable favor on broody hens. But when there is no longer any need for these "clucks" they become anything but desirable members of the flock.

The number of clucking hens increases greatly with the coming of hot weather and even the so called non-setting varieties are not entirely exempt, for you will find a few Leghorns will get broody regardless of how good the stock may be. Birds of the heavier breeds naturally cause the most trouble. They are more persistent sitters and at times their number may represent a considerable percentage of the flock. Because such hens may become a real nuisance through a lack of proper handling there is no excuse for the mistreatment that is often accorded them. Abuse is a thing of the past with the knowing poultry keeper and the ancient methods of ducking the offenders in cold water, tying them to a stake, starving them, and frightening them in various ways have gradually given way to things more humane and at the same time more effective.

BREAKING UP BROODINESS.
Perhaps the quickest way to break up broodiness in a hen is to place her in a cage or coop made of lath or wire netting. When this cannot be in the shade, there should be a roof of some kind. Regardless of the other details the floor should always be slatted for this leaves no chance for a nest. The coop is then suspended away from the ground or blocked up a few inches. A great many of the modern houses to-day have a coop of this kind as a part of the interior fixtures. Very often a broody coop is built on the end of the droppings-board platform, a false bottom of slats being put in. However, such coops may be placed at any out of the way place along the side wall. Where the business is carried on in a large scale it is a great saving in time if the birds do not have to be removed from the building.

Another way to handle broody hens is to place a number of them in a pen with a vigorous male. There should be no nests in the pen, of course, and not much litter on the floor. A good male will keep the hens moving with no chance to sit. In a few days they will be cured of their broodiness when they can be returned to their laying pen.

Regardless of the method employed there is one thing to be emphasized strongly and that is to take the broody hen in hand early, before the disposition to sit becomes too deep seated. Whenever a hen sticks to the nest for a greater part of the day or is found on the nest at roosting time showing the usual symptoms of broodiness then start breaking her up at once. It is a serious mistake not to give these broody hens proper attention for it means dollars to the owner. This is one of the poultry profits "leaks" that may be very easily stopped.

FEEDING BROODY HENS.
Do not starve or even give light feeding to a broody hen. On the contrary, feed her rather liberally on a well balanced laying ration that is, if anything, more stimulating than is ordinarily given. Meat in some form

should be fed freely at this time. Good feeding will stimulate the egg organs to action and the result will be a minimum loss of time.

It seems to be characteristic with certain individuals in a flock to lay just a few eggs—and then become broody, keeping this up through almost the entire summer months. Such poor layers and chronic sitters should always be weeded out for they will breed these faults into their off-spring and keep down the profits on your flock.

ONIONS.

Partial Directions for Raising, Harvesting and Storing from Maine Bulletin. Kinds of Soil.

The onion will grow and mature upon any well-drained soil that I have ever seen in the State of Maine. They do finely upon drained muck land that has had some sand mixed into it. They do well upon a gravelly loam soil and the same is true upon the river inter-valleys. Sandy plain soil is not objectionable if it is sufficiently fertilized. Clay, of all the soils, is the worst and the most difficult to handle, not owing to its lack of fertility but owing to the fact that it bakes so hard after every rain. It would hardly be wise for any man with clay soil to attempt to raise onions commercially unless first, sufficient muck had been added to the soil to free it from baking.

The kind of soil, however, is of secondary importance in the growing of a successful crop of onions. Among the first essentials, soil should be thoroughly cultivated—whatever kind it may be—and thoroughly fertilized for two or more years previous to planting to onions. Added to this is the selection of a variety that will grow and mature under Maine climatic conditions. If these conditions are given, it then follows that the crop must be properly cared for during the summer and, unless some very severe drought or very severe rains interfere, a good crop will be grown.

Soil Preparation.
To make plain the kind of preliminary treatment of ground upon which onions are to be planted, I would say that this particular field must be entirely free from weeds and witch grass. With grass is the pest of most Maine fields that have been cultivated for years. This is due to a lack of thorough cultivation at the time the crops have been planted and to the old-fashioned way of handling a crop with a hand hoe. When it comes to killing witch grass with hand implements it is impossible. It is not only impossible, but it is impracticable. It takes too much hard work. If a piece of ground that is infested with witch grass is to be taken, it should first be planted to corn or potatoes and heavily dressed with barnyard manure. During the season no green things should be allowed to exist for any time on the ground except the crop planted. In other words, it should be cultivated either with a horse or with a hand hoe, between and around the hills every week, from June 1 to the end of the season, and no weed at all—witch grass or other weeds—should be allowed to grow.

If this same piece of ground is to be planted the second year to any crop, mangel-wurzel, beets, beans, or corn—it should also be very heavily dressed

and the second year no green thing should be allowed upon it except the crop planted. The same rule applied the first year should be followed in its preparation, harrowing it every week. At this time it is safe to assume that the ground is decently free from weeds that will easily germinate, especially if an application of lime has been made either of the years.

It is a very important thing that the ground be absolutely free from weed seeds, inasmuch as the onions are to be planted in rows a foot apart and the onions not to be more than an inch, or an inch and a half, apart in the rows. If weed seeds are in the soil from previous seedings, they come up in the rows and it is irksome work, indeed, to get down on one's knees and pull them out, as must be done if there is any size to the patch planted. There will be a few weeds introduced from the manure that I have recommended be applied in October of the fall before the onions are to be planted, but unless the manure is especially bad with weed seeds it will not seriously interfere with the crop.

Fertilization.
The final fertilization for an onion patch should be done in the fall with barnyard manure, at the rate of a ton to a patch two rods square. This should be plowed in. Another ton should then be applied to the surface and thoroughly worked in by successive harrowings with any kind of a harrow that will work the soil up deep and make it fine. A disc harrow or a cutaway is my preference, although other kinds can be used. If there are any sticks or vines that manifest themselves during the working they should be picked up and taken off the ground. The ground should be worked smooth. Finally, it should be gone over with a weeder, or a drag, or some implement to take out all deep furrows and ruts left by the harrow, as this is to be the last working that this patch will receive with a team.

It should then be allowed to lie in this condition until spring. As soon as the snow goes off and the ground becomes sufficiently dry, so that it does not give the impression to one walking on it that it is clammy, the garden rake—the ordinary hand steel garden rake—should be used to work the top inch of the soil and at the same time work in what commercial fertilizer it will be necessary to add to make certain of a successful crop. It is not a point that I wish to raise for discussion, whether onions can be raised upon manure alone, or upon commercial fertilizer alone, for there are seasons when either one will produce a full crop, but under the varying weather conditions of Maine, it is desirable to take advantage of both manure and commercial fertilizer, and make as certain as possible of a crop.

On a patch two rods square, at least a hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer should be used of some complete fertilizer of high grade—a 5-8-7 or a 6-8-10. The lower grades are not acceptable for this purpose. Spread this on broadcast and rake it in with the iron garden rake at the time of loosening the surface preparatory to running the seed drill.

The seed should be sown on this piece of ground in drills running parallel across the piece, a foot apart. The drill should be tried on a plowed board, taken in the barn or dooryard, to see how near together it drops the seed before the work is started. It is not necessary to drop the seed too thick because it means extra work in thinning out later in the season. They should, however, be dropped every inch. That would average twelve seeds to the foot. If you run the drill over a plowed board four feet and it drops more than forty-eight seeds it ought to be re-adjusted and tried again. Try it until it drops about this rate. Do this before you attempt to sow the seeds.

In preparing to plant, stretch a line from two stakes driven in the ground near the edge of the piece on either side, making it taut and letting it lie near the surface of the ground. Follow this line with your drill, letting the marker run one foot from this line for the next row. It is expected that the ground will be hard and that the drill will not do the kind of work that it would if the ground had been plowed and harrowed after the snow went off. Nevertheless, if it has been thoroughly raked with a hand rake there will be sufficient loose earth to cover the seeds and give them a chance to germinate in the wet soil.

The earlier this work can be done, the better. Onions of any kind should be planted during the month of April, if a successful crop is expected to be raised. If, during the planting, for any reason the rows get crooked, stretch your line again and start with a new row that is straight. Having the rows an equal distance from each other is a great advantage, when you come to cultivate with your wheel garden hoe. Many people never have tried planting onions on ground that has not previously been plowed and harrowed the same spring and it will seem to them that there probably will be a failure. The trial for a few seasons, will, however, demonstrate that

the earlier planting of the seeds more than offsets the spring plowing and harrowing.

The Variety.

The different varieties of onions advertised in the seed catalogues, with their pictures showing their large size and merit, are oftentimes misleading. There are but few varieties that should be tried in the State of Maine. I mean, by this, that while they may be exports who can raise onions of the most difficult kinds, like the Prize Taker, that sometimes grows to the size of a pound or two, these people are very expert. They know their business and it is not necessary to offer them advice or suggestions regarding their business. On the other hand, to the average man who makes a failure of every crop of onions, I want to say that there are a few varieties of onions that can be grown successfully almost every season.

Of the different varieties of onions the Grackor is probably the surest to make a crop. This grows to be a large flat onion, sometimes nearly the size of a saucer. It is a little strong in its flavor, but is very acceptable as an onion to one not sufficiently expert to raise milder varieties. Besides this, there is the Globe Danvers and the Red Watonsfold. These three onions vary, of course, with the different seasons, but almost any season ought to, and will, make a satisfactory crop.

Three or four weeks after the seeds are planted the onions will begin to show in the row. This is the particular time it is necessary to use the wheel hoe that straddles the row with a hoe on each side and cuts the ground close up to the little plants. After ground has lain uncultivated for a month in the spring it badly needs stirring. Do not neglect it at this time, if you expect to continue with this piece of ground throughout the season.

After the patch has been hoed between the rows with this wheel hoe, it is necessary to freshen the dirt close up around the plant with some kind of tool that can be worked. This does not mean an ordinary hand hoe, or even a trowel. It means some of the garden implements, like a little scraper, or rake, or even a big iron spoon, that can be easily held in one hand. This particular part of the business requires one to work upon their knees, and whoever does not expect to work on their knees had better not attempt to raise onions. Very much depends on this working. If a single weed is allowed to stand at this cultivation, with ground as rich and as well-tilled as this is supposed to be, it will immediately begin to take moisture that the onion crop itself needs badly and when finally removed will, perhaps, tear out several onions on each side of it with the dirt that comes up at the time of its removal.

After the first cultivation do not allow more than one week to elapse before the wheel hoe is run through the plot again. It is preferable to have it run oftener, if possible. The hand work which is done upon the knees need not be done oftener than once in two weeks. It is imperative, however, through the months of June, July and the first part of August, if this ground is to be regrown with onions it is desirable to see that no weed goes to seed on the ground for the entire season. Whoever is attempting to practice clean culture will see that no weed goes to seed on the ground, whether this particular piece of ground is to be replanted the next year or not. There is no excuse or apology for any weeds going to seed upon a tilled field. As soon as this principle becomes established in the mind of any man who cultivates the soil his work is very largely reduced.

As the season advances, if the crop is not growing satisfactorily, it may be desirable to add twenty-five pounds of nitrate of soda to the plot, spread broadcast. Sometimes it is desirable to add acid phosphate, but usually this element is not as badly needed in the soil as the nitrogen of the nitrate of soda. The crop ought to be pretty well matured by the first of September, with large bottoms and small necks.

As the time approaches for the harvest of these onions, if the tops do not shrivel and dry down, lay down a barrel and roll it over them, bending them down. They will then begin to die and dry up.

If these onions are to be stored it is necessary, ultimately, for them to be pulled—care being taken not to bruise them—and to leave them in the sun until the tops and roots become thoroughly dried and crisped so that they can easily be removed by twisting.

The care of the crop, after it is harvested, will depend upon the taste of each individual harvester. If a room is available that is frost-proof the tops with the onions still on them may be braided in long braids and hung over poles suspended from the top of the room. It is necessary, however, that they be kept in a dry, well-ventilated room that is cool yet frost-proof. Any one situated so that they can handle a few bushels of onions in this way are pretty well assured that later in the season a good price will be paid for them.

It is not consistent to attempt to keep them in a damp, wet cellar. It is not desirable to keep them in a cellar at all. If sometimes, however, it is possible to keep them with some degree of satisfaction in cellars where a furnace is run, if not too warm. If, however, they become too warm they will start to sprout.

For a small patch of onions the size that I have described, it may be thought that some substitute may be used for wheel hoes. Wheel hoes are not expensive. No satisfactory substitute that I know of in the shape of a hand tool can be used for a wheel hoe. Diseases.

Sometimes it is a great satisfaction to know that a crop is beset with diseases, pests and disadvantages. If it would afford anyone pleasure I would suggest that at times I have found that the onions, through the latter part of June and the first of July, are infested with a little maggot which frequently kills quite a good many plants, and I have seen fields that were almost destroyed by this same pest. It is, however, unnecessary to consider this pest on fields that have not been repeatedly planted to onions.

I have noticed that skilful onion growers plant in the vicinity of their onion bed a few rows of radishes. In fact, they frequently surround a bed with a row or two of radishes, claiming that the same moth that lays the maggot in the onion lays the egg for the radish moth and that they prefer the radishes to the onions; and while the radishes become badly maggotted, the onions are relieved. Then the radishes are pulled up and destroyed and the onions are saved. I have tried this myself and think that it is a safe thing to do.

Another trouble frequently with onions is that they grow scallions, which means that they refuse to bottom, or rather that they grow large necks for their bottoms. This is probably due to planting onions upon very rich soil too late in the season, although I have at times seen scallions which could not be charged to this cause. It is barely possible that, in this case, the seeds were responsible. These onions are not salable if one is intending to sell them, because the market demands a perfect onion. The loss of one plant might not be noticed in a small patch like this, but if one-half of them grow to be worthless it would be noticeable.

It is desirable, under all circumstances, to have the onions planted as soon as the frost is out and the ground is dry enough.

CHEESEMAKING.

J. F. Thomas, Instructor in Animal Industry, Dairy Division in Farmers' Week Course.

The demand for soft or fancy cheese is increasing rapidly and there are no reasons why such cheese can not be made on the farm as easily as in the factory. Cheese making can be made profitable in Maine, even though such states as Wisconsin or New York have better facilities for obtaining milk at a much cheaper rate.

In some cases surplus milk is made into fancy cheese but profits might be realized from converting the entire milk supply into cheese. Especially is this so where the farm lies at a great distance from a creamery or in case a farmer who has only a few cows and who does not make a specialty of dairying.

In the manufacture of any cheese, the use of clean, sweet milk of the highest quality is an absolute necessity if a good product is to be made. Some of the most common cheeses are cottage, buttermilk, neufchatel, cream and pimento.

Cottage Cheese.

Skim milk or whole milk is brought to a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees F. It is then kept at this temperature until firmly coagulated either allowed to sour naturally or enough starter is added. The curd is now ready to be broken up and separated from the whey. This separation is hastened by the application of heat. The temperature should be raised very slowly until it reaches 103 to 114 degrees F. depending upon the time that can be allowed for draining. When the whey separates clear from the curd, place in cheese cloth bags where whey is allowed to drain off. When the curd is comparatively dry, salt is added to suit taste or at the rate of 3 oz. to 10 pounds of cheese. If a richer cheese is desired, cream or butter is added and thoroughly worked in with paddles. It is pressed into desirable shapes or packed in containers. One hundred pounds of skim milk will produce from 18 to 20 pounds of finished cottage cheese. It usually sells for 10 to 20 cents per pound depending upon local market and whether any cream or butter has been added to curd.

Neufchatel Cheese.

One method of making neufchatel is to place 30 pounds of whole sweet milk into a shot-gun can and bring to temperature of 72 degrees F. A small amount of starter is added, about 1 c. to 30 pounds of milk, and 1-2 c. of rennet. In about 18 hours the milk will be firmly coagulated and is placed

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In a cheese cloth bag, being careful not to break the curd any more than necessary. The curd is allowed to drain for about 12 hours or until it is rather dry. When about the proper consistency, salt is added at the rate of 2 oz. to 10 pounds of curd or to suit the taste. After salt is dissolved, the cheese is pressed for a short time to expel excess whey. Sometimes this cheese is made from skim milk and then cream is added to curd to give a desirable rich flavor. The cheese is then placed in cartons and wrapped in parchment paper and tinfoil. It is usually sold in packages of about 4 oz. and retains for packages of about 4 oz. and retains for of milk will make 15 to 18 pounds of cheese.

Cream Cheese.

The method usually followed is similar to that used in making neufchatel cheese except that thin cream testing at least 10 per cent is used in place of whole milk. The great objection to this method is that the cream rises to the top and is very difficult to incorporate without serious loss. To avoid this loss of fat, the following method is used. Take whole milk or even skim milk and handle in same way as neufchatel and after salting heavy cream is added in order to raise the butter fat content which gives it a better flavor and cream consistency. All soft cheese should be allowed to stand for at least an hour in a cool place, so that any whey which is still present may escape. If this is not done the cheese is liable to leak after packing thus making a very poor appearing package.

Pimento Cheese.

Pimento cheese is made same as neufchatel until after salting, when finely ground Sweet Spanish Red Peppers, which have been run through a meat grinder, are mixed with the cheese at the rate of about 1-4 to 1-2 pound of peppers to 10 pounds of curd. Handled same as neufchatel and cream during the rest of the process. It usually sells for 40 cents per pound.

While most farmers will not want to enter into cheese making as a business, many desirable dishes may be made from excess milk. The cost of equipment is very little and time necessary for making same is comparatively short. To be a marketable product it takes considerable experience before the maker can always get a uniform product.

TUBERCULOSIS MOVEMENT INCREASED 1600 PER CENT IN 12 YEARS.

New Directory Lists 3100 Agencies Engaged in Consumption Campaign.

Statistics made recently by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis show that nearly 3,000 agencies are now listed in the fight against tuberculosis in the United States, an increase of 1600 per cent since 1904, when the national warfare on this disease was started. These figures are taken from a new tuberculosis directory just issued by the Association.

The list includes 557 sanatoria and hospitals, 153 tuberculosis boarding houses, 80 hospitals for the insane and 35 penal institutions making special provision for tuberculosis, 455 dispensaries, 310 open air schools, and 1324 anti-tuberculosis associations and committees. To these are added 158 Canadian institutions and associations, making a total of 3,087. This directory also gives a summary of municipal and state legislation on tuberculosis.

When the National Association was formed in 1904 and the first list of agencies was printed, only 133 organizations and institutions were found. The second edition of the Directory in 1908 reported 649 different agencies; and 1440 were listed in the third edition published in 1911. On the basis of the latter figures, the number of agencies in the anti-tuberculosis movement has increased 118 per cent in the last five years.

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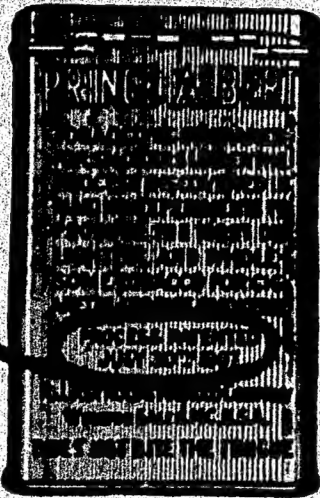
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This is the reverse side of the Prince Albert tin. Read this "Patented Process" message to you and realize what it means in making Prince Albert so much to your liking.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

poration, and something more than \$2,000,000 in other securities, and provided that the income should be used to "standardize" the common school system of the United States. The annual report of the Carnegie Foundation complains that people in Missouri apparently do not relish Mr. Carnegie's methods, and true to their reputation, they wish "to be shown." A lot of distinguished professors throughout the country have been retired on foundation pensions. These gentlemen and their friends are very much in favor of the manner in which some of the Carnegie wealth is being distributed.

TORONTO AS A "WAR BABY."

A great many honest men believe that tobacco is not a necessity, that it is injurious to the human system. Most women think the same way; and yet tobacco is one of the "war babies," and the governments at war are furnishing their soldiers and sailors with ample quantities of it. The largest tobacco transportation contract in history has recently been closed, and it provides for carrying 234,000,000 lbs. from this country to France during the months of July and August. The tobacco comes from Kentucky, and it will be shipped in hogheads, of which there will be 15,000 the total shipment weighing 11,700 tons. The tobacco is shipped in leaf form to the French Government. Very likely when the next set of moving pictures comes out, showing "How France Prepares," this tobacco will appear in the films, and the probabilities are that the patriots who prepare it for the French soldiers to chew and smoke will be the women and girls of the country. A shipment of 3,000 tons of the recent purchase will be sent to France during the first week of July, and the steamship Kismet will be renamed "Lady Nicotina" in honor of the unusual cargo which will be carried.

MOVIES AND SALOONS.

It is claimed on behalf of the Motion picture that they are improving the public morals, and a speaker at the West Side Y. M. C. A. in New York, demonstrated that 500 saloons were put out of business by the movies last year. He asserted that in manufacturing centers like Lynn, Troy, and Schenectady movies have been greatly improved because of picture houses. Between nine and twelve millions of persons in the United States go to the movies every day, and the industry took in last year more than \$25,000,000.

RED WING INSECT POWDER

For the destruction of all insects, Red Wing Insect Powder is the most effective and reliable. It is sold in 1 lb. and 5 lb. tins. Price 10c per lb. and 50c per 5 lb. tin. Sold everywhere.

J. B. HAM CO., Bethel, Maine.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. Fred A. Tibbets was in Auburn over the Fourth as the guest of J. Harold Neal.

Misses Mildred Flint and Florence Richardson of Portland are visiting relatives in town.

The Relief Corps will hold their annual Rose Supper in Odd Fellows Hall, Wednesday, July 12.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCarty of Milford, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richardson.

Great clearance sale at L. M. Stearns', Wednesday, July 12, continuing 10 days. See Posters. adv.

Miss Mary B. Merrill went to Madison, N. J., Monday, where she will spend the month of July with relatives.

The Fourth passed very quietly in Bethel. There was some noise "the night before," but not as much as usual.

Mr. John P. Trus and daughter, Eleanor, returned to their home in Waban, Mass., Wednesday, after spending a few weeks with relatives.

Dr. H. R. Tibbets returned from a fishing trip up Magalloway river last Monday night with a great catch, among which was a four pound red spot.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Marston and son, Arthur, of Andover and Mrs. Helen A. Eastman of Canton spent July 4th with their cousin, Mrs. Lydia U. Barker.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. P. B. Chandler, Tuesday afternoon, July 11th at three o'clock. The question to be debated will be Equal Suffrage. All ladies interested are invited.

The union meeting next Sunday evening to be addressed by Dr. W. P. Berry will be at the Methodist Episcopal church instead of the Congregational church as stated elsewhere.

Messrs. T. B. Goodwin, E. H. Young and Arthur Richardson were on a fishing trip to So. Arm and Upper Dam last week. A number of their friends can testify as to their good luck.

About forty members of West Paris Lodge, I. O. O. F., visited Mt. Abram Lodge last Friday evening when the second degree was conferred on two candidates by the degree staff of the West Paris Lodge in a very impressive manner.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Skinger and three children, Eugene, Richmond and Ruth, and Mrs. Edward Vinal motored from Rochester, Sunday, leaving Rochester at 8:30 A. M., and arriving in Bethel at 4:00 P. M. They returned home Tuesday, but Eugene will remain several weeks with his grandparents.

parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings.

E. B. Whitman, wife and little daughter of Boston, M. M. Whitman and daughter of Worcester, Mass., Miss Ermine Allen of Manchester, N. H., and Edward Gibbs of Roxbury, Mass., were at Levi Bartlett's last Friday and Sunday, coming from Boston by auto.

The Boy Scouts, Troop 3, held an open meeting in the Men's Club room of the M. E. church, Friday evening, with a few invited friends. The new officers elected were instructed in their duties. They were formally presented with the American flag by the patriotic instructor of the Relief Corps, Mrs. Martha E. Kendall, who read a poem on the flag. Raymond Chapman gave a brief history of the flag and all repeated the flag salute. The elected officers are: Patrol leader, Alton Gott; assistant leader, Walter Inman; scribe, Clifford Somerville; treasurer, Burton Abbott. Refreshments of crackers, cookies and punch were served by the boys.

Remember the Universalist Fair! And all the good things that'll be there.

Three weeks from this Wednesday, is the day.

And the date the 20th of July.

The sales and the supper your wants will supply.

Millinery, shirt waists, Mualin and Jersey underwear marked down, July 12, at L. M. Stearns'. See Posters. adv.

Wilson's Mills.

Sarah Fickett of Magalloway is visiting friends in town.

Mildred Wilson of Baltimore, Md., is up to spend her vacation.

Chas. J. Palmer is visiting his niece, Mrs. Ernest Bennett.

Born June 24, to the wife of Thomas Tracy, a daughter.

Billie and Hazel Connor of Berlin are spending the summer in town.

Frank Linnell went to Colebrook and was operated on for throat trouble.

Cecil and Pearl Bennett are at home for their vacation.

Great clearance sale at L. M. Stearns', Wednesday, July 12, continuing 10 days. See Posters. adv.

BRYANT'S POND.

Woodstock Wilson Club has recently been formed. June 29, Matthew McCarthy of Rumford gave an address to the members of the Club. Those present as guests were: Sheriff Frothingham, County Clerk Record of South Paris, and Raymond H. Eastman of Norway. After the meeting a nice lunch was served. The next meeting is July 14.

Messrs. and Annie Greely of East Oxford are visiting their sister, Mrs. Ralph M. Bacon.

Myrtle A. Bacon opened the Little Jay Tea Room, July 1. Misses Carrie and Georgia Harr will assist her this season.

BETHEL INN.

Continued from page 1.

ant addition to the happy family of The Inn. The tennis playing of Miss Dorothy attracts experts to the Court as well as her graceful dancing to the dancing parlor.

July 1st brought to The Inn a large number of guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hale, Mr. Hale is President of The Dixville Notch corporation and is extensively and favorably known throughout the business world and the tourist contingent are grateful to him for making possible for its enjoyment such a charming and restful place as The Bethe Inn at Dixville Notch.

The Inn was tastefully and appropriately decorated for Independence Day. Aside from the large American flag flying in front there were smaller flags from each window in front of the house, also the Maine State flag. The interior was decorated with red, white and blue streamers radiating from each electrolite to the corners of the foyer, and the Union shields were extensively and artistically arranged on columns and pilasters in the foyer. The entrance to the dining rooms were decorated with streamers and the dining rooms themselves were very effectively decorated with flags, streamers, banners, etc., the patriotic feeling being so strong that the woods were searched for red, white and blue flowers to decorate the tables. Last but not least Ye Guests of The Inn were elaborately served by the Goddesses of Liberty. The menus were most original, patriotic and appropriate, those for breakfast being in the form of a large firecracker. The luncheon depicting preparedness and patriotism. The menu of the luncheon included this apt and beautiful quotation by Edward Everett Hale:—"And for your country, boy, and for that flag, never dream a dream but of serving her, though the service carry you through a thousand hells! No matter what happens to you—no matter who flatters or abuses you—never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag!" The dining room at dinner was full to overflowing with well and beautifully dressed ladies. Very appropriate menus and firecracker favors assisted in giving delightful flavor to a large number of guests at this meal; among them being our most prominent citizens.

Locke's Mills.

Marian McFarlane is visiting her parents at Auburn over the Fourth.

Mrs. Geo. Tirrell and Mrs. A. R. Stowell, Louise Tirrell and Carlton Lapham attended the Sunday School Field Day at South Paris last week.

Fred Morton and Lester Tibbets visited with Mrs. E. L. Tibbets at Auburn over the Fourth.

Prof. and Mrs. Sley of Boston arrived Saturday at their cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rand were guests of friends in Portland last week.

Stanley Bartlett is a guest of his grandmother at North Leeds.

Mrs. Nina Goodwin and daughter and Edna Mason attended the circus at Norway, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stowell were in Augusta, Sunday, to see the soldiers who are encamped there.

Great clearance sale at L. M. Stearns', Wednesday, July 12, continuing 10 days. See Posters. adv.

EAST SUMMER.

Mrs. Rebecca Russell remains very ill with no hope for recovery.

Belle Gibbs is the guest of relatives in town.

The roads in town were never so bad as at the present time, caused by continued rainy weather and severe showers.

The Honney school closed last Friday with an entertainment in the evening which was enjoyed by the parents and friends of the pupils. Although the school is small it has done good work under the supervision of Mrs. Alice Turner. Mrs. Turner is one of our best teachers.

The prospect is very poor for crops of all kinds but hay. Much seed has been too wet to plant and what has been too wet to hoe.

Mrs. Frances Poland is in poor health and Mrs. Kate Merrill is caring for her.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bonney and son spent the Fourth with relatives in Auburn.

About fifty men and boys and thirty women to get dinner met at John Robinson's, Friday to raise the new lawn. Work on it is progressing daily.

Mrs. Stella Tinkham was a guest of Mrs. L. A. Keene, Monday.

Misses Charlotte and Marion Cobb have a new plan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tucker and daughter were in Lewiston, shopping, Saturday.

Lester Merrill is at work for James Hould.

Frank Staples will assist L. A. Keene during laying.

Edison Tucker and D. O. Saunders will assist George Braden.

CONCRETE: DO NOT ABUSE IT.

By Charles Barto Brown of University of Maine.

Concrete generally means a mixture of Portland cement, sand and either broken stone or gravel. In this case, the word "gravel" means a collection of pebbles and stones practically all of which are larger than about 1-4 inch in size. Such concrete is usually mixed in the proportion of one part of cement to two, or two and one-half parts of sand and four to five parts of gravel or broken stone. Recently concrete has been specified as meaning a mixture of cement and gravel, in this case "gravel" means the material just as it comes from a gravel pit. This material of course, includes both the sand and the pebbles and larger stones. The proportions used for such a concrete are usually one part of cement to six to eight parts of gravel, the idea being that these six to eight parts represent the two or two and one-half parts of sand plus the four or five parts of stone as formerly used. Right here lies one of the most common abuses of concrete. The gravel from most pits runs fine, that is, very much more than one third of the material in the pit is said. For example, sixty pits located in various parts of Maine were selected because of their good appearance. An analysis showed that 44 pits contained from 35 per cent to 95 per cent sand. The result is that when six parts of this gravel are used with one part of cement, we do not have a 1:2:4 mixture, but possibly more nearly a 1:4:2 mixture, that is—four parts of sand and two parts of stones to each part of cement. Experience has proven that a 1:4:2 mixture is less than half as strong as a 1:2:4 mixture.

The relations between proportions of sand and gravel as stated in the first paragraph of this bulletin are strictly true only when the measurements are made by weight. If the pit gravel is not screened, and a 1:2:4 mixture is desired, use one bag of cement to 4-5 cubic feet of gravel.

In order to get the best results, material from the pit should be passed through a 1-4 inch screen in order to separate the sand.

Another feature where greater care should be exercised is in taking the gravel out of the pit. Not enough care is used in removing the soil from over the gravel. It also frequently happens that the wall of the pit caves in, bringing down with it several inches of loam. While it is true that a small amount of good clay will probably cause no trouble, such surface soil is composed largely of organic material, a very small amount of which destroys a considerable portion of the strength of concrete in which it is placed. The easiest way to measure the cleanliness of gravel is to take a glass jar (one or two quart) fill it three-quarters full of clean water, and then slowly empty into it enough of the sand which has been taken from the gravel to make a depth of about four inches. Let the jar stand until the material has all settled. It will be noted that the largest particles of sand have gone to the bottom and that the particles decrease in size from the bottom upwards. At the top will be found the layer of clay which is nearly always present, and which can be distinguished by its somewhat different color from the sand. Do not confuse the clay with the fine particles of sand which are found directly under it. For the best results, there ought not to be more than 1-4 inch layer of clay. Any loam or organic matter will appear in a thin layer on top of the clay. Any perceptible amount of this material is sufficient to condemn that sand or gravel.

Large stones found in a gravel pit should be removed. Generally no stones over 3-4 inches to 3 inches should be used. Of course there are many exceptions to this. But under no circumstances should more than one tenth of the stone be larger than the above size. And when such are used, care should be used in placing them in the concrete structure, never more than one at a time, and in such manner that they will not come nearer than 2 inches or 3 inches of any face of the finished concrete, nor within that same distance of each other. When put into the concrete, they should be thoroughly rammed into place.

In estimating the quantities of the material needed for any concrete job, the following will give very close results. From the dimensions of the finished concrete, figure the number of cubic feet of concrete therein. Reduce this quantity by about 5 per cent, and the result will be the amount of coarse gravel (other than sand) that will be needed. That is, for every 100 cubic feet of finished concrete, there will be needed 95 cubic feet of gravel of more than about 1-4 inch size. Use half as many cubic feet of sand as there are cubic feet of gravel. And use half as many bags of cement as there are cubic feet of sand. Thus, the 100 cubic feet of concrete will require about 95 cubic feet of coarse gravel, 47 cubic feet of sand and 23-1-2 bags of cement.

unordinary out West oufing



to California via Grand Canyon of Arizona and a visit to Yosemite and Big Trees

You can camp, tramp, fish and sleep Motor, sail, swim and dance Play golf, polo and tennis—or just be lazy

A California Summer is delightful—cool always, by the sea and in the mountains

San Diego Exposition open all 1916—Cool summer trip if you go Santa Fe

Four daily California trains Ask for folders of train and trip Low Excursion fares July May 20 to September 30

S. W. Manning, O. N. E. A., 328 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Great care should be used in storing the cement. The bags of cement should never be left on the ground. And even when stored in a building where the floor is but little above the ground, or where the soil is damp, the cement should be placed on a temporary floor slightly raised above the main floor. In case any portion of a bag of cement lumps so hard that it cannot readily be broken up in the hand, such lumps should be thrown away.

To mix the concrete, build a practically water-tight platform about 8 ft. to 10 ft. square. Out of 2 inch by 6 inch planks, build a bottomless box which will be 2 ft. wide and 4 ft. long on the inside, the depth being the 8 inches of the plank. Place this box on the mixing platform and fill it level full with sand. Lift it off the box and spread the sand to a 3 inch or 4 inch layer. Dump two bags of cement on top of the sand. Now comes another of the serious abuses in making concrete. These dry materials—cement and sand—should be mixed by taking up a shovelful and letting it slide off the shovel, not by dumping the shovelful upside down, as in turning over the soil in a garden. The entire mixture of cement and sand should be shoveled over at least three or four times in this manner, and more if necessary, until the resulting mixture is a blend of one color. Spread this dry mixture into a layer about 6 inches deep. On top of it, place the same bottomless box as used above. Fill this box level full with the coarse gravel. Remove the box and spread the gravel over the cement and sand. Then fill the box a second time, remove it, and mix all the ingredients dry in the same manner that the cement and sand were mixed. After this has been thoroughly done, form a large crater of the dry materials and dump from 6 to 8 gallons of water into the crater. Shovel the materials from the outside into the center until there is fairly uniform wetness. Then shovel the mass over once or twice more, adding from 2 to 4 gallons more water so that total amount of water used for such a batch will be about ten gallons. More or less than this may be required, depending upon the materials used.

Do not build concrete forms out of seasoned lumber. The water in fresh concrete will cause such lumber to swell to such an extent as to at least destroy the looks of the finished concrete, and perhaps to actually destroy the structure itself. Have the lumber placed on the side which is to come against the concrete. If rough boards are used, it is liable to destroy the surface of the finished concrete. Be sure the forms are rigid and well braced. Fresh concrete is heavy and has no power to support itself.

It is not difficult to per of Congress and the Government. The navy is opposed to a blood, and the United States always reluctantly yields to the army in the history but all are agreed the Government and the remain unalterably

WHO LOOKS AFTER THE COUNTRY? An examination of and news columns of the Metropolitan press industries of the known as "Big Business money by the by to "educate" the per government is incapable own conclusions in r plate or the manner railroads. But so far is no one sufficient spend a dollar of eas ple the other side of being the condition i figure out why so may that affairs of Govt better run. It also predict who will "co the end of the horn between the interest

IS UNCLE SAM KE HEAT? These are strano ington—something ill fathers" told us abou two ago. There is a keep cool heads, and is trying to uphold honor, yet the deep Americans' influence ent toward poor a though Carranza and Mexicans are unres

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